THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR FEBRUARY 1806:

With a View of the Monument intended to be erected on the CALTON HILL, EDINBURGH, *to the Memory of* LORD NELSON.

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State

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER, in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from Jan. 26. to February 25. 1806, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

1806. Jan.	Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N.	Rain. In. Pts.	Weather.
26	29.2	32	36	——	Clear
27	29.3	33	35	0.15	Snow
28	29.41	26	37	0.02	Ditto
29	29.35	30	35	0.03	Ditto
30	29.19	32	34	0.01	Ditto
31	29.2	34	39	0.02	Ditto
Feb. 1	29.71	29	34	0.03	Ditto
2	29.9	20	31	——	Clear
3	29.75	24	36	0.01	Snow
4	29.48	23	35	——	Cloudy
5	29.4	37	40	0.19	Rain
6	29.31	35	45	——	Clear
7	29.15	38	47	——	Ditto
8	29.28	39	45	——	Ditto
9	29.15	38	46	0.1	Rain
10	29.27	37	45	0.05	Ditto
11	29 6/8	32	45	——	Clear
12	29.71	36	44	——	Ditto
13	29.4	35	39	——	Ditto
14	29.11	35	44	——	Ditto
15	29.22	38	43	——	Cloudy
16	29.31	42	45	0.15	Rain
17	29.78	35	46	——	Clear
18	30.1	34	45	——	Ditto
19	30	34	45	——	Ditto
20	29.75	36	41	0.12	Rain
21	29.54	35	41	0.05	Ditto
22	29.2	39	46	0.1	Ditto
23	29.2	36	52	0.02	Shower
24	29.75	38	46	——	Clear
25	29.65	48	50	0.01	Shower

Quantity of Rain 1.06

High Water at LEITH For MARCH 1806.

Days.	Morn. H.	Morn. M.	Even. H.	Even. M.
Sa. 1	10	59	11	29
Su. 2	11	57	—	—
M. 3	0	26	0	54
Tu. 4	1	21	1	47
W. 5	2	13	2	39
Th. 6	3	5	3	30
Fr. 7	3	55	4	20
Sa. 8	4	46	5	12
Su. 9	5	38	6	3
M. 10	6	29	6	55
Tu. 11	7	21	7	47
W. 12	8	13	8	38
Th. 13	9	3	9	27
Fr. 14	9	51	10	14
Sa. 15	10	38	11	0
Su. 16	11	23	11	44
M. 17	—	—	0	6
Tu. 18	0	27	0	49
W. 19	1	10	1	32
Th. 20	1	53	2	15
Fr. 21	2	38	3	1
Sa. 22	3	25	3	49
Su. 23	4	14	4	40
M. 24	5	7	5	34
Tu. 25	6	2	6	31
W. 26	7	0	7	30
Th. 27	7	59	8	29
Fr. 28	8	58	9	28
Sa. 29	9	56	10	24
Su. 30	10	50	11	17
M. 31	11	43	—	—

MOON's PHASES.
FOR MARCH 1806.
Apparent time at Edinburgh

	D.	H.	M.	
Full Moon,	4.	9.	3.	Even.
Last Qurtr.	12	3.	33.	Morn.
New Moon.	20.	7.	8.	Morn.
First Qurtr.	27.	1.	39.	Even.

March 11. Session rises.

THE

THE

Scots Magazine,

AND

EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY,

For FEBRUARY 1806.

Description of the View.

THIS view represents the monument which is to be immediately erected on the Calton-hill, Edinburgh, to the memory of *Lord Nelson*. The point of view is from Princes Street, to the west of St David Street.

In this monument a variety of objects are combined. It will transmit to posterity the fame of the *Gallant Hero* of *Trafalgar*, and will excite others to imitate his great example: besides, from the grandeur of the situation, it will form one of the greatest possible ornaments to this city. In the inside there is to be a convenient stair-case leading to the top of the monument, whence the spectator will command a *coup d'œil* perhaps not to be equalled in Europe. It cannot therefore fail to become one of the first objects of curiosity and resort in this metropolis.

In the lower part of the edifice there is accommodation for the naval officer who is to repeat the signals from the flag-staff on the tower; and it has been proposed to furnish him with flags of the *various* Admirals (from *Rodney* downwards,) by whom *great* victories have been gained. These are to be hoisted on the anniversary of the respective engagements, so as to perpetuate the memory of the brilliant atchievements of our illustrious *Naval Heroes*.

Another plan, which has met with very general approbation, is, that part of the Edifice should be fitted up into half a dozen of neat cabins, for the gratuitous reception of *deserving wounded Seamen* or *Marines*; the preference to be given to those who have bled with the *Great Nelson*.

A large tinted engraving, or elevation of the monument itself, has been published by the Committee who are to superintend its erection; and we are authorized by them to say, that such individuals, or public bodies, as approve of the measure, and wish to give it their support, may be furnished with copies, by applying either to the Committee at Merchants Hall, Edinburgh, William Coulter, Esq. Treasurer to the Fund, or to the Publishers of this Magazine.

The height of the whole, including the Flag Staff, will be upwards of One hundred and sixty feet; which, with so elevated a base as the Calton-hill, will appear one of the most stupendous objects in this island.

Ac-

Account of Expenditure on the CALEDONIAN CANAL.

(See Report and Map in Magazine for December 1805.)

1. Management and travelling expences,				L. 3382	14 8¾
2. Timber, and carriage thereof,				10,239	17 0
3. Machinery, cast iron work, tools, and materials,				10,763	14 7
4. Quarries and masonry,				2434	9 0
5. Shipping,				2548	11 5
6. Houses and temporary buildings,				1499	9 1
7. Labour and workmanship, day-work,	L.2025	19 9			
8. Ditto, - - measure-work,	13,008	15 9½			
				15,034	15 6½
9. Purchase of land, and payments on account of damages,				183	8 6
10. Horses' provender and occasional horse-hire,				34	18 9
11. Incidental expences,				514	1 6
Balance in the hands of the Commissioners, 6th May 1805, invested in Exchequer bills,	L.25,000	0 0			
At Messrs Hoares, Fleet-street, in account current,	1033	5 8			
				26,033	5 8
				72,669	5 9

Total Expenditure, in LABOUR and WORKMANSHIP, at *Corpach* and *Clachnacarry*, performed immediately under the direction of the Engineer, or Superintendants, as far as can be distinguished in the articles above specified:

N°.	*Corpach.* L.	s.	d.	*Clachnacarry.* L.	s.	d.
1.	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. About	386	10	9¾	386	10	9¾
3. About	900	0	0	900	0	0
4. About	500	0	0	1562	1	9
5. About	100	0	0	100	0	0
6.	568	19	8	930	9	5
7. and 8.	6121	10	5¾	8913	5	5¾
9. 10. and 11.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, labour and workmanship,	8577	0	10¾	12,792	7	4½
				21,369	8	3

Remarks on ANCIENT COINS *lately found at* HATTON-MILL *in the County of* ANGUS.

To the Editor.

SIR,

THERE were lately found near Hatton-Mill, in the parish of Kinnell, and County of *Angus*, about 700 Ancient Coins contained in an earthen jar. I have seen about 60, and picked out 5 different Coins. They are all about the size of a sixpence. The Inscriptions are as follows: viz.

No. I.

ALEXANDER. DEI. GRA. REX. SCOTORUM.

Alexander by the Grace of God King of the Scots.

No.

No. II.
EDW. R'. ANGL. DNS. HYB.
LONDON CIVITAS.

Edwardus Rex Anglorum, Dominus Hyberniæ, London Civitas.
Edward King of the English, Lord of Ireland, London City.

No. 3.

Has EDWARD at full; in all other respects the Inscription is the same as that on No. 2.

No. 4.

Has on the reverse EBORACUM. CIVITAS *i. e.* York City; on the obverse, the same Inscription as No. 2.

No. 5.

Has on the reverse WATERFORD. CIVITAS. *i. e.* Waterford City; and on the obverse, round an equilateral triangle, the same Inscription as No. 2.

The coin No. 2. is exactly the same with that transmitted by your respectable correspondent the Rev. Mr Playfair, and delineated in your Miscellany of Jan. 1804. This gentleman has indeed committed a mistake in ascribing this coin to *William Rufus*, and assigning it a date; but still the solution he gives is consistent with itself, and reconcilable to the rules of grammar. His whole error has originated in mistaking E. D. for G. D. and in endeavouring to make the inscription correspond to the reign of W. Rufus.

Your other correspondent, a Galloway officer, who replies to Mr Playfair, (Feb. Mag. 1804. p. 108.) has also evidently mistaken the inscription, which he renders, "Edward Rex Angliæ, Domini Nostri Salvatoris, Hybernia." This is in English, "Edward King of England, of our Lord and Saviour, Ireland." There is evidently nothing in the inscription with which "Domini nostri Salvatoris" can stand connected, or to which it can relate, in conformity with the rules either of syntax, or of common sense. These words might indeed relate to a date, but there is no date on the coin, and this gentleman owns that dates were not affixed on coins till the reign of Edward 6th. The letters D. N. S. do not therefore mean "Domini Nostri Salvatoris," but Dominus."

It is well known, that "Lord of Ireland" was a title assumed by the English Kings prior to the reign of Edward 1st. The first who enjoyed this title was John, son of Henry the 2d. The obvious meaning of the inscription is therefore, "Edward King of England, Lord of Ireland."

If you think these remarks deserve a place in your useful Miscellany, you may insert them, and oblige,

SIR,
Yours, &c.
R. H.

L——n, 20th Jan. 1806.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA *for March* 1806.

Saturday, March 1st.

THE longitude of the planet JUNO is at present 5ˢ..21°..33′, and latitude 1°..15..′ South.

On the same day the longitude of MARS is 11ˢ..5°..35′, and his latitude 1°..3′ South. His declination is 10°..27′, South, and he comes to the meridian at 40 minutes after 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Tuesday, March 4th.

The right ascension of CERES is 97°..49′, and his declination 31°.. 25′, North

Thursday March 6th.

The *third* satellite of Jupiter will emerge from behind his shadow at 58 minutes and 27 seconds after 4 o'clock in the morning, mean time.

Friday, March 7th.

The *second* satellite of Jupiter will immerge into his shadow at 19 minutes and

and 35 seconds after 5 o'clock in the morning.

On the same day, the planet PALLAS is situated in 76°..33′, of right ascension, and 13°..20′, of South declination.

Tuesday, March 11th.

The planet JUNO is situated in longitude 5ˢ..19°..0′, and latitude 33′ South.

Wednesday, March 12th.

The first satellite of Jupiter will immerge into his shadow, at 33 minutes and 22 seconds after 4 o'clock in the morning.

Thursday, March 13th.

The Moon will be in conjunction with the planet Jupiter at 48 minutes after 8 o'clock in the morning. The longitude of Jupiter is then 9ˢ..5°..28′, and his latitude 18 minutes North. His declination is 23°..3′ South, and he comes to the meridian about 45 minutes after 6 o'clock in the morning.

Friday, March 14th.

About five o'clock in the morning the *first* and *fourth* satellites of Jupiter will be in conjunction on the eastern side of Jupiter. The third is situated on the same side at a greater distance from Jupiter, and the second on the other side of the planet.

On the same day, about 40 minutes after 8 o'clock in the evening, the planet VENUS will arrive at her inferior conjunction with the Sun.

Saturday, March 15th.

The planet Mercury will arrive at his superior conjunction with the Sun at 41 minutes after 4 o'clock in the morning.

Sunday, March 16th.

The right ascension of Pallas is at present 79°..44′, and her declination 10°..35′ South.

Wednesday, March 19th.

The planet Saturn is situated in longitude 6ˢ..27°..6′, and latitude 2°..45′ North. His declination is 7°..53′ South; and he souths about 20 minutes after one o'clock in the morning. The ring of Saturn is now pretty open, and may be seen very distinctly about midnight.

Thursday, March 20th.

The Sun will enter the sign *Aries* at 21 minutes after 6 o'clock in the morning. His longitude is then 0 signs, and the days and nights are equal over the whole world.

On the same day, the longitude of the Georgium Sidus is 6ˢ..24°..36′, his latitude 37 minutes North, his declination 8°..58′ South, and the time of his southing 1ʰ..19′ in the morning.

On the same day Juno is situated in 5ˢ..16°..41′ of longitude, and 10′ of North latitude.

Saturday, March 22d.

The planet Ceres is placed in right ascension 100°..43′, and North declination 31°..11′.

Tuesday, March 25th.

The right ascension of Pallas is at present 83°..16′, and his declination 7°..59′ South.

Friday, March 28th.

The planet Jupiter will be in quadrature with the Sun at 17 minutes after 8 o'clock in the morning.

Monday, March 31st.

The right ascension of Ceres is at present 102°..57′, and his declination 30°..58′ North.

Murrayfield, Feb. 25. 1806. } *D. B.*

Memoirs of the Progress of MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the* FINE ARTS.

A New comet was discovered in the hindmost foot of the Great Bear, between the stars ν and ξ, on the 22d of October last, by M. Huth of Frankfort on the Oder. It

It was scarcely visible to the naked eye; but could be easily seen with a common telescope. It was almost circular, and in other respects similar to the great Nebula in Andromede, both in magnitude and brightness. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, its right ascension was 166°..30′ with 30°..40′ of North declination. In the space of an hour, its right ascension was encreased 2 minutes, and its declination 2°..52′, its course was therefore Southerly and somewhat Westerly. It showed no nucleus even with a power of 350. Professor Bede of Berlin discovered the same comet on the 23d of the month, in right ascension 174°..25′, and 70°..40′ North declination.

J. Horsburgh, Esq. has found, from a variety of accurate observations made in 1800 and 1801, that in calm settled weather there is a regular elevation and depression of the mercury in the barometer, twice in every 24 hours. In the Indian seas, from eight A. M. noon, the mercury was generally stationary, and at the point of greatest elevation. After noon it began to fall, and continued falling till four P. M. at which time it arrived at the greatest point of depression. From 4 or 5 P. M. the mercury rose again, and continued rising till about nine or ten, at which time it had again reached its greatest point of elevation, and continued stationary nearly till midnight; after which it began to fall till four in the morning: it was again as low as it had been at four in the preceding afternoon; but from this time it rose till seven or eight o'clock, when it reached the highest point of elevation, and continued stationary till noon. The same phenomena have also been observed by Lamanon and Dr Balfour of Calcutta.

Mr Dalton has given us the following weights of the different gases which constitute the atmosphere. The weight of the azotic gas is equal to 23.16 inches of mercury. Oxygenous gas 6.18 inches. Aqueous vapour 44 inches. Carbonic acid gas .02 inches.

The experiments of Mr Brandt on Guiacum were laid before the Royal Society of London on the 9th ult. He found that 100 grains of this substance contained 22½ grains of water and oil, 30 grains of empyreumatic oil, 30 of carbon, 9 of lime, and 8 of carbonated hydrogen gas. This chemist also observes, that a solution of guiacum assumed the appearance of caortchoric; but when reduced to the solid form, it became brittle.

M. M. Callias and Co. the manufacturers of carbonised turf, have found that this species of charcoal produces no deleterious effects: that it yields more heat than wood charcoal; and that it causes water to boil four times as speedily. In eight minutes it fused 11 ounces of gold; whereas the same quantity of wood-charcoal required 16 minutes to produce the same effect.

According to the common method of adjusting a transit instrument, it is necessary that the clock keep time for at least 24 hours. The following method, however, discovered by J. S. Butt, Esq. requires that the clock should keep time only for a few minutes. Observe the difference of the transits of two stars, one above, and the other below the pole, whose right ascensions differ nearly 180 degrees. At any future period, repeat the observation on the same stars when their situation with respect to the pole is reversed; *i. e.* when the star which was formerly below the pole is now above it. If the difference between their transits is still the same, the transit instrument is properly placed. The stars in this latitude most proper for this purpose are α Cassiopeiæ, and ε Ursæ majoris; β Cassiopeiæ, and δ Ursæ: and likewise *Draco* and

Au-

Auriga, Cepheus and Ursa; Perseus and Draco.

We mentioned in a former memoir the discovery of Pachioni respecting the composition of muriatic acid. A number of experiments on this subject were made at the Galvanic Society of Paris by M. RIFFANT, from which it would appear that Italian philosopher has committed some mistakes in his investigations.

It appears from Caulomb's experiments on magnetism, that at 200 degrees of heat *two* fifths of it are destroyed, and the whole magnetism is destroyed at 700 degrees of heat.

Humboldt has found, that the shock of the torpedo is different from that of electricity. Its power is superior to electricity, but inferior to that of the gymnotes. A shock can only be obtained by irritating the animal. Its electricity is not conducted by metals, flame, or probably any other substance, and has no influence on the electrometer.

A new method of purifying oil, by M. CURADEAU may be seen in Nicholson's Journal, No. 51. p. 150.

Murrayfield,
Feb. 25th 1806. } *D. B.*

View of the Administration and Character of Mr PITT.

THE life of this distinguished statesman affords almost as few materials for what can properly be called *Biography*, as that of the most obscure individual. No part of his life can be said to be private; from the first maturity of his powers, all his time and exertions were devoted exclusively to the service of the public. Although however there be little room for a *memoir* of Mr Pitt, yet a short view of the character which he maintained during so long an administration, cannot, at the present moment, be altogether uninteresting.

Mr Pitt was born the 28th of May 1759. Perhaps no man ever entered the career of politics with so many advantages both of nature and fortune. His father, the most illustrious statesman whom Britain had ever known, early discerned his talents, and spared no pains in cultivating them. We may form an idea of the ardour with which he applied himself, when a child, to those objects which were to occupy his manhood, from the order of Lord Chatham not to take William to the House of Lords, because if he heard any opinion differing from his own, he would infallibly rise up and oppose it.

Mr Pitt, after the usual course of study in the University of Cambridge, was entered a student of Lincoln's Inn, and made so rapid a progress in his legal studies, as to be soon called to the bar with every prospect of success. We understand that he once or twice went upon the Western Circuit, and appeared as junior council in several causes. But he was destined to fill a more important station in the government of his country, than is usually obtained through the channel of law.

At the general election, 1780, he was nominated by some of the most respectable persons in Cambridge as a candidate to represent that University; but notwithstanding the high character he had obtained there, he found very few to second his pretensions. In the following year, however, he was returned for the borough of Appleby, by the interest of Sir J. Lowther. On taking his seat in the House of Commons, he enlisted himself on the side of the party which had constantly opposed the Minister, Lord North, and the American war, and which regarded him with a degree of veneration; recognizing in his person the genius of his illustrious father revived and acting

as it were, in him. His first speech was in favour of Mr Burke's bill; and one of the first acts in which he took the lead in the House, was that which related to a reform in the representation.

On the death of the Marquis of Rockingham, the old Whig party fell into a state of disunion, nearly bordering upon dissolution. A new arrangement took place soon after, and Lord Shelburne became the first Lord of the Treasury, assisted by Mr Pitt, who astonished the country, and indeed, all Europe, by the phenomenon of a Chancellor of the Exchequer at the age of *twenty-three*.

His popularity at this period effectually screened him from every charge which his youth and inexperience might justly have warranted, and which were strongly urged against him by the adverse faction. The American war had become generally odious; and all hearts panted for a cessation of hostilities. This desirable object was, therefore, the first consideration with the new Ministry.

The combined powers having recently experienced great humiliations, afforded an opportunity which was not to be lost. A general peace accordingly took place; the terms of which however were reprobated by a considerable part of the nation. On this occasion, Mr Pitt delivered a most masterly defence of himself and his colleagues, which failed however of producing the desired effect. The administration, of which he was one of the most distinguished members, was therefore, short lived. On its dissolution, the young statesman withdrew into retirement, and afterwards went abroad for some time, visiting Italy, and several of the German Courts.

Soon after, at the age of 25, he triumphed over the efforts of the coalition, and was called to the head of affairs, during a period of extreme difficulty and depression, when many were disposed to exclaim that "the Sun of Great Britain was set for ever!" Her debts were immense, her finances exhausted, her commerce was reduced to a low ebb, and after a long and ruinous war, a great Empire, the fruit of former victories, had been wrested from her hands. Mr Pitt soon shewed himself eminently possessed of those talents which were requisite in order to raise his country from this depressed situation. An attention to commerce, which has raised Great Britain to such a high rank among the nations, has peculiarly distinguished his administration. The oldest and most experienced merchants have been astonished at his readiness in conversing with them upon subjects of which they thought themselves exclusively masters. Many who have waited upon him in full confidence that they should communicate some new and important information, have, to their great surprize, found him minutely and intimately acquainted with all those points to which they conceived he was a stranger. By the close attention which he uniformly paid to the mercantile interests, he also secured to himself an exclusive basis of support, which enabled him not only to resist a most vigorous opposition, but to carry into effect financial measures until his time deemed impracticable. He was particularly acquainted with figures. Before he came into office, the public accounts were involved in obscurity, but he instituted such a plain and simple method of stating them, that every person could at the first glance comprehend them.

An inflexible constancy of purpose, equally proof against casual failure, and the most unsurmountable difficulties; a love of his country, and of the British constitution; an erectness of principle, and a pride originating in, and supported by conscious integrity: these were his chief

chief characteristics as a Minister. —At the period of his coming to office, the most pressing and alarming circumstance was the immense load of public debt, which had accumulated without any effectual means provided for its redemption. Here, his most determined political opponents have proclaimed his merits, both in the adoption of a well-devised plan for its gradual extinction, and in the steadiness with which he adhered to it under the most pressing exigencies.

Mr Pitt had studied deeply the science of political economy, and had decidedly adopted those liberal and enlightened principles which had been recently unfolded upon that important subject. The fruit of these views soon appeared in his commercial treaty with France, by which the illiberal and pernicious restrictions, which had long encumbered the trade between the two rival nations, were almost entirely removed. In an admirable speech upon this occasion, Mr Pitt reprobated the idea that any two nations could be natural enemies. There ought, on no account, to be any jealousy between them; each gained by the vicinity of the other, which afforded a ready market for the productions of its industry. To the honour of the country it may be observed, that this measure was received with universal approbation. Soon after, a treaty of commerce with Ireland, founded on similar principles, was proposed, and carried in the British parliament, but was unaccountably rejected by that of Ireland, though chiefly calculated for the benefit of that country. The Union, which has been lately effected, will embrace all the advantages of this measure, besides others peculiar to itself.

The exertions of Mr Pitt, joined to the auspicious influence of the British constitution and national character, were followed with the most complete success. In a few years after this calamitous war, Britain not only repaired her losses, but rose to a degree of prosperity which eclipsed that of any former period. And, notwithstanding the enormous expences of the last war, its commerce and wealth continued yearly increasing. Of this the wonderful extent to which inland navigation was carried during that period, is at once a proof, and a sure ground to expect its future continuance.

In a subsequent period of his administration, Mr Pitt was placed in a situation of peculiar difficulty, by that violent tendency towards innovation which was produced by the example of a neighbouring country. The firmness, energy, and decision of his character, was on this occasion of inestimable value; and was perhaps indispensably necessary for the preservation of our best interests. Internal commotions require strong exertions of authority; and Mr Pitt has been accused of carrying these to a length which endangered the British constitution. Now, however, that the storm has passed, and that the government alluded to has ceased to contain any thing contagious, we find that our liberties have survived unimpaired; nor has any House of Commons more strongly asserted its independence, than that which is now sitting.

As a peace minister, Mr Pitt must we think be allowed to rank higher than his illustrious father; but in his warlike operations we do not altogether discover the same energy, promptitude, and ample provision of the means of success, which, with the latter, secured the prosperous issue of every measure which was undertaken under his auspices. As a war minister, Lord Chatham seems still unrivalled. It was under Mr Pitt, however, that the British Navy rose

to

to a piteh of glory hitherto unparalleled, to which the wise and steady system of patronage adopted during his administration essentially contributed.

Perhaps the greatest defect in Mr Pitt's character, was in his calculation of future events, of which he was always disposed to form too sanguine an estimate. This has appeared on many occasions; and particularly at the conclusion of the war between A stria and France in 1800. At that period, Mr Pitt continued to urge the Emperor to a renewal of the war, and expressed high expectations of success, after the resources of that unfortunate monarch, exhausted by repeated overthrows, were obviously unequal to such a contest. Few indeed will now be disposed to deny that the general principle upon which he acted in his continental relations was founded on the most wise and liberal views of policy; but this characteristic disposition rendered him not always sufficiently judicious and temperate in its application.

Mr Pitt never shewed much inclination to become the patron of literature, or learned men; but was rather suspected of a hostile disposition towards them.

> Few friends are found for poetry and wit
> From *North*, well natured, to Imperial *Pitt*.

Perhaps this may have been partly owing to the part which was embraced by many of them during a critical period of his administration.—Yet possibly this hostility of theirs may have been in a great degree owing to that neglect which can be ill brooked by a race so jealous of public attention.

There was something peculiarly melancholy in the closing period of the life of this great man, so soon after witnessing the calamitous issue of the late struggle for the deliverance of Europe. To rouse the powers of the Continent to an effectual resistance against French aggressions, had long been his favourite object, not only with the view of securing the safety of this country, but as he himself expressed it, from a regard to the happiness of mankind, because he thought it might afford, to the nations who were suffering under French tyranny, an opportunity of throwing off the yoke. At length, after many difficulties, he succeeded in organizing a confederacy, to which the nation in general looked with a considerable degree of hope, and from which his sanguine mind had doubtless anticipated every thing that was brilliant and prosperous. It is needless to say how deeply he must have been affected by those disasters which followed each other with such an unforeseen and terrible rapidity. His constitution, weakened by recent intense application, was unable to withstand the shock, and after a short illness this great man paid the debt of nature on Thursday the 23d Jan. 1806.

The following particulars of his last moments have been published by authority.

"Upon being informed by the Bishop of Lincoln of his precarious state, Mr Pitt expressed himself perfectly resigned to the divine will, and with the utmost composure asked Sir Walter Farquhar, who was present, how long he might expect to live. He then entered into a conversation of some length with the Bishop of Lincoln upon religious subjects. He repeatedly declared, in the strongest terms of humility, a sense of his own unworthiness, and a firm reliance upon the mercy of God thro' the merits of Christ. After this he received the Sacrament, the Bishop of Lincoln prayed by his bedside for a considerable time, and Mr Pitt appeared greatly composed by these last duties of religion. Mr Pitt af-

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terwards proceeded to make some arrangements and requests concerning his own private affairs, and declared *that he died in peace with all mankind.* His last words were, *O! my country.*"

The most lofty disinterestedness formed a prominent feature in Mr Pitt's character. He shewed himself superior, not only to every thing dishonourable, but to every thing which could have been in the least unsuitable to the dignity of his situation. Mr Fox, much to the honour of both, has repeatedly been the first to acknowledge this distinguished excellence in the character of his political rival. Never surely was there an example of a minister so long in possession of the public money, who died *in debt*; and it must also be considered, that this debt was not the consequence of any tendency to profuse expenditure, but merely of that devotion to the public, which left no leisure for the arrangement of his domestic economy.

Letter from a Scots Gentleman to a friend in EDINBURGH, *giving an account of the manuscripts which were then in the Scots College at* PARIS *.

Paris, Sept. 23. 1716. *N. St.*

DEAR SIR,

I HAVE several times thought with much concern about you and our other good friends, since we parted, and I assure you that neither distance or time shall ever extinguish the least valuable part of our friendship on my side. I have troubled you with this, partly to put you and all the honest club in David's to the expence of a bottle to an old commerads health, and that you may acquaint our friends of my health, and that I go to-morrow for Angiers, to study there this winter, for I have been expensive in this place, contrary to my inclination, and no ways suitable to my present circumstances.

Now, dear Gip, as to business, I'me ignorant by prescription, and my humour is so peevish, that I abhorr all politicks at present, so I resolve to entertain you with a delicat French Ragout of old charters and writts belonging to our countrey in ancient times, and in this I'me the more intent, because I love the Land of Cakes, and will always reverence the memory of our ancestors. I was yesterday for 4 or 5 hours closed in the Scots College in this place, together with a very learned antiquary and keeper of the records and library: understanding that I was remitted to my study of the law, he produced all their old writts on the table; and first we read ane old chartour granted by Robert the second, which is without doubt a clear solution of the debate concerning his marriage: the writt contains a donation of severall lands near to Hamilton in favours of a chappele founded in memory of his beloved spouse Elizabethe *More, dum in humanis ageret*; and indeed the whole stile of the chartour runs with the outmost love and respect to her memory. This chartour is dated very distinctly 1363. One Olifant, Lindsay, and severalls more, insert as witnesses, ten years before he was marryed to Eupham Ross; nor do I see the least ground of suspicion in this writt, it is writt very clear, all in contractions usuall in those days, but no such affected antiquity as very probably a forgerer would have used: the sealls are distinct, the first the Arms of the family of the Stewarts, sett in its ordinary way, and no supporters, the inscription *Robertus rex Scotorum*; the other seall is not so distinct, but represents the same arms in a shield sett angularly, or like a lozen (excuse my ignorance of Heraldry) with a horse issuing from the angle as the crest and no motto.

* From the original, in the possession of the publishers.

motto. The parchment is very small, and only 7 or 8 lines in the whole, in a chancery hand. It has the word Guarantizare in the clause of warrandice. The next proof of this affair shewn to me was a chartour granted by K. Robert of severall lands to the diocess of Glasgow, containing these words, *Testibus Roberto filio nostro primogenito et hærede Senescallo Scotiæ*, and dated in the year 1371, about 3 years before his second marriage. It's true, slanderers will not allow this to be demonstrative, because his legitimation might occasion this title, but the former chartour proving the marriage joyned with this, will corroborat the matter, and make it as evident as the sun at mid-day. This chartour was never controverted; and truly by comparing I think the writer is the same with the former, though it be in larger characters and not so many contractions; the seall is larger, but the same tsamp and inscription: this production may suffice to your conviction to conclude the improbation. The nixt production was a currency of chartours, from Alexander, Malcom Kenmure's son, to the end of Robert Bruce's reign, for they have none in Malcom's days. I think they are 13 or 14 in number, all of them belonging to the Archbishoprick of Glasgow, and containing lands granted to the severall Bishops: the oldest is very musty, small, but still legible, containing the lands of Cadyou The sealls varys, some small but most of them large, with the King on horseback on the one side, and his effigies on the other, with the continuall motto *Rex Scotorum*; but, in John Baliol's time, they have one chartour, and no more in his days, with this inscription—*Joh: Rex Scotiæ*, as well as his . . . . . the chartour. But Robert Bruce soon changed Joh . . . . novelty, and in the first chartour I saw granted by him when he was lurking in the hills, he is designed *Rex Scotorum*: it is the only that wants a seall, and writt in confusion, amongst all this collection; but in another, which is one year after Bannockburne, the seall is magnificent. He is on the one side sitting in a chair of state, with the globe in one hand, and sword in the other, the motto *Robertus Rex deo Rectore*. His countenance is full and lively; one the other side he is one horseback, trampling under foott his enemies, the motto *Scotorum Rex, Hostium terror*; the two chartours together is ane embleme of the world. I suppose it will be needless to enlarge on the severall other chartours, writt distinctly and fine sealls, especially that in King David's time. Nixt I saw a notoriall instrament, or rather the contract in K. James the first's days when he was prisoner, with the acknowledgement of the King and Parliament in England, that they had no right or title to the crowne: this is signed by 3 nottars and 3 instruments; it was at the time of his liberation, but I do not think it matteriall or valuable, if true: what I saw nixt was a very great collection of original letters writt by Queen Mary, with her testament writt the day before she was murthered, and her codicill the same day in the morning. The writt is large, but not good, the testament contains severall donations to her servants as well as the codicill, with a declaration of her faith, signed Mary: her letters are to the Duke of Guise, and several other persons of distinction in France, and many to the Bishop of Glasgow, all in French; and many to the Earls of Argyle and Atholl, in one of which she expostulates with Argyle in pathetic terms that her son may not be delivered to the English, of which she was afraid; puts him in mind of the loyalty of his ancestors, and bounty of her predecessors to his family: the other to Atholl is very delicat,

licat, and solid sense, writt the same day with Argyle's: she says, she had writt to Argyle, and concludes, that if both their familys continued loyall and dutiful to the Crowne, there was no fear of either enemies abroad or parties at home: most of them signed Marie Reine. In one of her letters, when she was prisoner in England, she bewails her misfortunes, and says she wept at writing: and indeed the paper is spoiled a little, with a small blank of 3 or 4 words. I saw one also from Lochleven when she was prisoner, which made myself tear at reading.

There is a collection of originall letters and writts from 1568 to 1580, of 13 volumes in folio, very necessary for a history, I cannot insert them in a letter, and severalls in K. Charles time. Nixt, I saw a collection of letters, journalls, and many other papers, in four volumes in folio, finely bound, all writt by the late King James, beginning about the time of his father's imprisonment, (with several letters from his father to him,) continued to 1698. They are very pointed when he was in the army under Turrane's command, and generally very handsomely done, though not so well writt as his father's, whose writt is very fine.

There was a large book showen nixt writt extreamly fine, with various collours on parchment, and many figures, as the seasons of every moneth, and country affairs in every moneth in the kalendar: it has belonged to some religious house of those days, with abundance of legends and other ridiculous fables. It bears itself writt in 1431, but it is so very fine I cannot but suspect it.

I saw lastly a manuscript of Fordon with R. Bruce's testament: it is all writt by himself, with some lines, discovering by every first letter of the line his name: the writt is good and on parchment: as to the library here, there is nothing extraordinary in it, and but few books of value.

Dear Gip, excuse this trouble, and I hope my uncle will take care of you. My kindest respects to Sir Robert, and all other friends.

I wish heartily 6 bottles of fine Burgundy, at present on the table, were transferred to 3 pints of tippany. Dear Gip, have no more room. Adieu.

PETER FEA.

Remember me to Tibby.

To Mr Alex. Baillie,
To the care of George Handisyde,
writer, at his house, in the Parliament Closs, in Edinburgh,
North Brittain.
Par Londres.

Account of the Origin and Progress of SCOTTISH *Commerce* *.

NOTHING can be more scanty than our information on this subject, so far as relates to the period contemporary with Roman and Grecian history. The Phenicians and their colonies, the great navigators of antiquity, carried on a pretty extensive traffic with the South Western part of the island, receiving tin, lead, and hides, in return for the productions of more fruitful and cultivated regions; but its northern extremity, cold, barren, and inhospitable, contained nothing which could tempt a pacific and commercial people to explore its coasts. Diodorus, who about the time of Cæsar wrote a general history of the world, mentions, that its northern extremity was called *Orkas*; and this seems to be

* For the materials of this article we shall be indebted chiefly to Macpherson's "Annals of Commerce, Manufactures, Fisheries, and Navigation;" a work of the greatest magnitude and importance, every part of which is replete with curious and valuable information.

be the whole amount of what was then known on the subject. As the Britons are said to be more barbarous than the Gauls, so there seems reason to think that its northern parts were still more so than the southern. In the former, agriculture was in a great measure unknown, its inland inhabitants subsisting entirely by pasturage. But there may be ground to doubt whether the Caledonians had advanced even thus far, and whether they did not depend almost entirely on the chace for subsistence. A Roman writer (Dion) observes, that though their coasts abounded with fish, they made no use of them as food; but whether from indolence or superstition, does not certainly appear. Solinus indeed mentions fish as a principal article of food with the inhabitants of the Hebrides, which may have been true with regard to that particular district.—Their navigation was performed by boats made of woven osiers and covered with leather, in which they could cross to Ireland during the summer months only. It is evident, that in so low a state of the arts, there could be very few subjects of commercial exchange. The only articles of which they stood in need, were a small quantity of iron with which to point their weapons, to which we may probably add strong liquors, for which all savages have so eager a taste. It is difficult to say what they could find to give in exchange for these, except the skins of wild beasts which they had taken in hunting. Pearls indeed may be added, for which Scotland then was, and long continued famous, and which are said never to have been found south of the Solway firth. But the most creditable mode of supplying themselves with these articles, was doubtless that of robbery. Like the ancient Germans, they thought it disgraceful to obtain by labour what could be purchased by blood. A very ample field was opened for this species of enterprize, after Britain, by being converted into a Roman province, had become at once more cultivated and less warlike. From that time, the incursions of their northern neighbours became most incessant and destructive.

These hardy tribes were, as is well known, the last to submit to the Roman yoke, as well as the first to shake it off. It was in the summer of the year 80, that Agricola, whose exploits have been so eloquently recorded by Tacitus, entered Scotland with a Roman army, which he led as far as the Tay, subduing the tribes who lay in his way. He then returned to winter quarters in the isthmus between the Forth and Clyde, which he guarded by a chain of forts. Resolving however to complete the conquest of the island, he marched next year with his army along the coast of Fife, the fleet attending to supply him with provisions, which must otherwise have failed him. The Caledonians, during this march, harrassed him with continual desultory attacks, which destroyed a multitude of his men, and by which the ninth legion was entirely cut off. Next year the Caledonians assembled at the foot of the Grampians, a great army, the command of which was given to Galgacus, who animated his troops, by representing, that they were now driven to the farthest extremity of the earth, and that if this field were lost, there remained no longer a refuge for expiring liberty. The Caledonians were not unmindful of these exhortations; but their irregular valour was forced to yield to the conduct of Agricola, and the superior discipline of the Roman armies. Yet how dear their victory must have cost the latter, may be conjectured from Agricola's retiring immediately after to the South of the Tay. Mr Macpherson indeed gives some reason for suspecting that many things

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in this narrative of Tacitus were rather "destined for the honour of his father-in-law Agricola," than drawn from a strict historical truth. The number of the Caledonian army, which is stated at thirty thousand men, seems hardly credible in a country so thinly inhabited. Agricola then ordered his fleet to sail round its northern extremity, and make a survey of the coast.

During the succeeding reigns, the Romans made no farther attempts to push their conquests in Britain, and it is not improbable that the Caledonians regained the entire possession of their country. The next mention that we have, occurs in the reign of the Emperor Adrian. That pacific monarch, finding the Roman Empire already too extended, and labouring under its own weight, formed the design of contracting it within narrower and more secure limits. With this view, he constructed a wall, eighty miles in length, between the rivers Tyne and Eden, which might defend the southern inhabitants of the island from the incursions of their barbarous neighbours. So agreeable did he render himself to the former by this and other measures, that he obtained the title of the Restorer of Britain.

In the reign of Antoninus Pius, the Roman territories were under the command of Lollius Urbicus, who extended them considerably, and planted the Roman Eagle on the banks of the Varar (now Beaulie.) He built a second wall, farther North, between the friths of Forth and Clyde. He founded Roman towns, and connected them by military roads; in short, he provinciated a tract of country, mostly unknown to former conquerors, extending northward, from the newly-raised wall and the frith of Forth, to the frith of Moray; and from the ocean westward to Loch-Long, or perhaps Loch-Fyne, the great ridge of mountains called Drumalban, and Loch-Ness. The new province was called Vespasiana, a name given, or continued, by the modesty of Antoninus, in honour of Vespasian, under whose reign the command of the Roman forces in Britain was delegated to Agricola.

It was apparently during the administration of Lollius, and probably under the direction of Scius Saturninus, who, as Jabolenus, and Richard of Cirencester inform us, was then commander of an English fleet stationed on the coast of Britain, that the maritime survey, or rather two partial surveys, of the north part of Britain, were performed. From these it was, that Ptolemy the celebrated geographer, who flourished in the following reign, constructed his map of North Britain; which is, however, most wofully inaccurate. He makes it project towards the east instead of the south, while he has ranged the Hebrides along the north coast of Ireland, running from east to west.

The following are mentioned, at this period, as Roman towns:

Curia Otadinorum,	Melros
Trimontium,	perhaps *Middleby*, in Annandale.
Lucofibia, -	some place on the east side of Wigton Bay.
Vanduara, -	perhaps *Pasley*.
Victoria,	perhaps the *Ruins* at the mouth of the Earn; perhaps *Abernethy*.
Orrea, - -	Scone, or near it.
Devana, -	Aberdeen.
Ptoroton, -	perhaps the old Castle of *Nairn*, now overwhelmed by the sea; perhaps *Inverness*.
Alcluith, (afterwards) Theodosia.	Dunbarton.

(To be continued.)

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Chronological Account of Remarkable Occurrences in 1805.

July.

1. HAMILTON ROWAN, Esq. of Ireland, formerly accused of high treason, but escaped from prison by bribing the goaler, appears in the Court of King's Bench, Dublin, pleads his Majesty's pardon, and is discharged.—3. Two gentlemen (students of medicine) fight a duel at Edinburgh, and one of them is killed.—5. The Foundation stone of the Royal Exchange laid at Petersburgh, Russia, by the Emperor Alexander, with great pomp and ceremony.—10. Russia, in her endeavours to effect a restoration of tranquillity, miscarries in her negociation, and an important state paper published by Count de Novasilzoff on the occasion.—12. Parliament prorogued by commission: The first regiment of Royal Edin. volunteers go on permanent duty at Edinburgh for 14 days.—15. The Edinburgh Court of Police opened, with a procession of the Lord Provost and Magistrates, the Judge of Police, &c. in their robes. 17. The British squadron attack the French flotilla off Boulogne, with some success.—19. His Majesty's ship Blanche captured by the French, after a smart engagement.—22. First regiment R. Edin. volunteers reviewed, and highly complimented by the Commander in Chief; also a handsome speech addressed to them by their Colonel, the Right Hon. Chas. Hope: Sir Rob. Calder engages the combined fleets of France and Spain, and captures two Spanish vessels, an 84 and a 74, which he sends to England, and pursues the rest.—25. The Blackwall canal gives way, but providentially no lives lost: A dreadful earthquake throughout the greatest part of Italy, especially around Naples.—29. Edinburgh races commence, and continue for a week.

August.

8. Great preparations made against the French invasion.—10. A beautiful French frigate, named La Didon, captured by his Majesty's ship Phœnix, Capt. Baker, after a severe contest on both sides.—12. A grand field day at Portobello sands, near Edinburgh, in honour of the Prince of Wales' birth-day, upwards of 8000 troops under arms.—14. Official account of the assault upon Bhurtpore, in the East Indies, received in England.—15. A singular riot at the Haymarket Theatre, London, by a number of tailors, masters and journeymen.—19. The Hon. Barry Lord Viscount Avonmore, Baron Yelverton, Lord Chief Baron of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer, dies at Fortfield.—21. Lord Nelson arrives in London from the Mediterranean. 22. George Bussy Villiers, Earl of Jersey, dies at Tunbridge Wells.—25. The Duke of Gloucester, his Majesty's brother, dies, after a lingering illness: The Rev. Dr Carlyle, of Inveresk, near Edinburgh, dies at the manse of that parish.—31. Dr James Currie, late of Liverpool, editor of the elegant edition of Burns's works, dies at Sidmouth, much regretted.

September.

1. The French troops evacuate Hanover.—3. The Batavian Pensionary (Schimmelpenninck) opens the sittings of the States-General.—4. The remains of the Duke of Gloucester interred with great pomp and solemnity at Windsor: The pay of the Lieutenants of the British Navy was raised to 8s. per day, and that of the Masters to 12l. per month.—5. The East India fleet came into the Downs, having on board property be-

belonging to the East India Company, to the amount of 9,700,000l. private property about 4,600,000l. and the duty to Government amounting to 5,600,000l.—8. The Austrian troops crossed the River Inn.—9. This is the date of the Emperor of Germany's Rescript to the Diet at Ratisbon, in answer to Bonaparte's Declaration.—10. Marshal Massena issued his proclamation to the French Italian army, notifying his appointment to the command.—15. Lord Nelson sailed in the Victory, accompanied with the Euryalus frigate, from Portsmouth, to take the command of the fleet off Cadiz: The Emperor of Russia set out from St Petersburgh, to join the army on the frontiers: The Archduke Charles set out from Vienna, to take the command of the Austro-Italian army.—18. The Emperor of Germany left Vienna for the army,—19. General Mack arrived at Ulm.—21. Treaty of offence and defence made between France and Naples at Paris, and ratified at Portici 8th October 1805.—23. Expose of the reciprocal conduct of France and Austria since the treaty of Luneville, was read by the minister of Foreign Relations to the Conservative Senate.: The Hanoverian colours re-hoisted at Stadt.—25. Marshal Lanne's division of the Grand Army passed the Rhine at Strasburgh: The Calcutta man of war was captured by a French squadron, in lat. 49. 40. long. 11, 40.—28. The Russian Ambassador announced at Vienna, that his Imperial Majesty of Russia had ordered two of his armies to put themselves in motion.—29. Lord Nelson arrived off Cadiz.

October.

1. Bonaparte quitted Strasburgh, and crossed the Rhine with the whole of the Grand Army.—Dreadful explosion of the powder-mills at Roslin, near Edinburgh, and two men killed.—3. The advanced guard of Marshal Bernadotte, consisting of 4000 cavalry commanded by Gen. Kellerman, entered the territory of Anspach.—4. His Majesty and the Royal Family arrive at Kew from Weymouth; his Majesty much benefited by the jaunt; David Scott, of Dunninald, Esq. M. P. for Perth, &c. &c. dies at Cheltenham.—7. Advices received from the East Indies of the defeat of Holkar, and of peace taking place in consequence; Holkar, deserted by his troops, assumes the garb and calling of a *Facquir*, and subsists by begging; Hostilities commence between the French and Austrians; the latter defeated at Guntsburgh.—8. Death of his Highness the reigning Duke of Brunswick Oels, General in the Prussian service, &c. &c.—9. Lieut. Blacklock, of the Dumfries-shire militia, killed in a duel, near Musselburgh, by Lieut. Nimmo, of the Berwickshire.—11. Master Betty, the young Roscius, recommences his performances at the Edinburgh theatre, and received with unbounded applause.—13. Death of the Duchess Dowager of Athol, aged 75.—14. A large and valuable Leeward island fleet arrives safe at Greenock, &c.—19. The Imperial city of Ulm, in Germany, attacked by the French, the Austrians completely defeated, the whole line of the Iller forced, the city and its magazines, cannon, baggage, taken, and the Austrian General Mack, with the whole of his staff, made prisoners.—21. The British fleet, consisting of 27 sail of the line, 4 frigates, and 2 smaller vessels, under the command of Lord Nelson, engages the combined fleet off Cadiz, consisting of 33 sail of the line (18 French and 15 Spanish,) 4 frigates, and 2 brigs, with 4000 troops on board; and, after a conflict of 4 hours, 19 of the enemies line strike their colours, and a French 74 blows up; Lord Nelson is killed, about the middle of the action, by a musket ball

ball in his left breast; Capt. Duff of the Mars, and Capt. Cooke of the Bellerophon, also killed; the French Admiral Villeneuve, a Spanish Vice-Admiral, and also a Rear-Admiral, are among the prisoners.—22. Death of the D. of Roxburgh at Fleurs.—23. Lady Elgin and suite arrive in England from France, after being detained long a prisoner by Bonaparte.—24. The Ocean, a large ship of 98 guns, but fitted to mount 120, launched at Woolwich, in presence of the Duke of Sussex, the Princess of Wales, &c. &c.: The Thames, a fine frigate of 44 guns, launched at Chatham.—26. Report of another battle between the Austrians and French.

November.

2. General promotion of Military Officers.—William Robertson, Esq. Advocate, appointed one of the Lords of Session, in room of the late Lord Ankerville.—3. Four French line of battle ships, part of the Cadiz squadron, captured by Admiral Sir R. Strachan, after the engagement with Lord Nelson, off Trafalgar.—9. Intelligence of the defeat of the combined fleet by Lord Nelson arrives in Edinburgh.—11. A general illumination, and great rejoicings at Edinburgh, on account of the victory.—21. His Majesty, being seated on the throne, receives the address of the city of London, on the defeat of the French and Spanish at sea, also their sentiments of condolence on the lamented death of Lord Nelson; which address his Majesty graciously answers.—23. The Hon. Robert Johnson, an Irish Judge, tried in the Court of King's Bench, London, for publishing a libel against Government, and found guilty.—25. Meeting of the principal inhabitants of Edinburgh, for erecting a naval pillar, or other monument, to the memory of Lord Nelson.—26. Interesting dispatches from Lord Collingwood; a list of the combined fleets, and how they were disposed of, names and rank of the French and Spanish officers in the late action, with returns of the killed and wounded on board the British squadron, with other important matters, published in an Extraordinary Gazette. Killed 423, wounded 1164; total 1587.

December.

2. The Grand Lodge of Scotland celebrate the Festival of St Andrew, in place of November 30, which happened this year on a Saturday: great battle between the French and Austro Russian army at Austerlitz, in which the latter is unhappily defeated with great loss.—4. The Victory arrived at Portsmouth, with the remains of Lord Nelson.—5. A general Thanksgiving for the splendid Victory off Trafalgar.—6. Armistice signed between France and Austria—7. Intelligence received at the India House of the capture of the Brunswick Indiaman by the French Admiral Linois, on the 11th of July.—A French squadron of 7 sail of the line and 4 frigates seen at sea, and supposed to have escaped from Brest.—23. The trial of Sir Robert Calder commenced at Portsmouth, on board of the Prince of Wales. It terminated on the 26th, when he was reprimanded.—24. La Libre French frigate, of 40 guns, taken by La Loire and Egyptienne frigates.

Suggestions on the utility of forming some new lines of road in SCOTLAND. *By* J. HOGG, *the Ettrick Shepherd.*

WHEN we see a person putting himself to any extraordinary trouble or expence voluntarily, we reasonably conclude that he has some end in view, either of honour or advantage to himself or others; but when his object is an investigation of the rural economy of his country, his

his views are more easily ascertained. If he visits the most enlightened parts, and those farthest advanced in improvements, it must be with an intention of profiting by their example; but if, on the contrary, his researches are directed to the poorest places, where agriculture is yet in its infancy, as these, farther than a single specimen, furnish no food for curiosity, his motives cannot be well accounted for otherwise than by supposing that he is desirous of promoting more eligible plans, and by the best means in his power of ameliorating the condition of the inhabitants. Perhaps it may be ascribing to myself too great a degree of patriotism, as well as consequence, were I to assert that the latter was my sole motive in traversing the most remote and unfrequented glens and islands in Scotland; but if the reader can discover any more probable one, he is perfectly welcome to adopt it. Certain it is, I did visit them, and my observations on their present state, and best means of improvement, I have been very anxious to lay before the public, but have hitherto been prevented by a circumstance quite unexpected, and consequently unforeseen. But if ever they should appear, the following suggestions are never, or but very slightly mentioned; and I was led to them merely by reading in the news papers the other day an advertisement for contractors to make roads through some of the southern islets and peninsulas of Argyleshire. These I rejoiced to see, sensible that they were of much utility, but concluded in the mean time that there was as much, and more need of them, somewhere else.

Scotland is a field where of late years a great deal has been done, but a great deal still remains to do; and if a kind providence be pleased long to spare the present illustrious pilots to steer the British helm, we may positively conclude that a great deal will still be gradually executed for our advantage. The first thing that a traveller, such as has been described, regrets, is the want of good roads; because, he not only feels the evil severely himself in his peregrinations, but also, along with every scheme which he proposes for the benefit of the country, the idea of a good road must be invariably connected. And indeed, the first effective step that can be taken towards enhancing the value of estates, is to open a ready and convenient communication with the other parts of the country: for it is scarcely obvious, save only to the nice and attentive observer, how improvements and advances in articles the most opposite in their natures and qualities, have often the greatest influence upon one another. The internal policy of a nation is like a well-finished machine, wherein one wheel always sets another in motion; and the roads and other means of conveyance may actually be viewed as the axletrees on which these wheels turn.

Some may object that a common shepherd is no judge where roads are most necessary; and, if he were, a literary miscellany is an improper place wherein to publish the proposal. To such, I answer, that the most important discoveries in the history of man, have taken their origin from small, and even unfeasible beginnings; and if I liked I could mention some events of greater importance to our species than either roads or canals, which were first discovered to shepherds. And the Scots Magazine hath always been the vehicle wherein my abstracted ideas have been circulated, and I have no inclination to change it. Who knows but these hints may catch the eye of some, who have more influence with the legislature of the country than

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I? less, I am sure, they cannot have; or at least of some who can better discuss their utility.

The first that I shall mention, and which is so notoriously important to a great extent of valuable country, that I am surprised it was never put in execution, or even proposed as far as I know. It is one to lead from the Glen-more-na-h-alabin, or line of the Caledonian canal, northward alongst the back-bone of the country, to the northern shore of Sutherland. This would at once supersede the necessity of making any other great roads in all that country, as it would open a communication to every individual glen both on the eastern and western sides of the island. None of these are long; sundry have good stripes of road alongst them already, and each would soon open up a branch to the great road. The gentlemen of that country have already wrought miracles by a frugal use of the funds arising from the conversion of the statute labour into money, and many individuals have contributed greatly; and surely this would be administering a new and irresistable stimulus for further exertion. By this the thousands of sheep and cattle bred upon their mountains would find a safe and easy conveyance into the markets in the heart of the country; whereas they are at present, not only unspeakably wasted by ferries, fording of deep and rapid rivers, and a course so circuitous, that, saving a few lifted near the eastern coast, when they reach Fort-William they have commonly driven them at least two miles for every one that they have advanced southward; but likewise, the country being so inaccessible, dealers of any credit, either in wool or live stock, are discouraged from entering it, as well knowing the difficulties they must encounter before they can carry their purchases to market. By this too, the numerous families of the genteel people in these districts, which are all educated at the metropolis, their friends from thence, and all travellers of business, pleasure, or speculation, would find a safe passage directly to every glen.

As the branches from either side would be almost innumerable, especially to the westward, it would be necessary to have directing posts at each joining; naming the districts and islands to which they led, and on the other side *The high road to London* might be printed. This simple appendage, annexed to a thing of so much utility to the country as I am certain this road would be, might work more upon the mind of the illiterate highlander, in whose breast only some national prejudices may still linger, in favour of the sister kingdom, than can well be imagined. He would, at every stage, be impressed with their near connection, until he became involuntarily convinced that their interests were inseparable; that they were children of the same family, and that from this, their more rich and honourable sister, much of their affluence and present comforts were derived. I remember, that when I was at Inverness, and saw at the end of one of the streets, *The road to Edinburgh*, printed, I could not help considering myself as at home, though sensible that the wilds of Athol and Badenoch intervened. This proposal may be viewed as presumptuous in me, and were I to point out the very tract the road should keep, it would be the height of presumption; however, it must be considered, that though the mountains of Scotland are tremendous, there are nevertheless many excellent passes through them in every direction; as witness those of Glenshee and Athol; as well as three notable ones in the western road, those of Loch-Ern, Tyne-drum, and Glencoe.

To be continued.

Gram-

Grammatical Error in SCOTT'S BEAUTIES *of* WRITERS.

BOOKS made from books, under the various titles of Collections, Extracts, Beauties, &c. are, in the present age, sufficiently numerous, and when judiciously and faithfully compiled, are very useful. It is almost superfluous to state, that what is professed to be extracted from an author, should be in the words of that author. Such compilations, indeed, as are designed for the perusal of youth, should be carefully purified from every vestige of profanity, immorality, and indelicacy; but no compiler should mutilate an author to make him correspond with *his* notions of grammar. Yet, in the last editions of Scott's Beauties of Eminent Writers, we are perpetually offended at finding the conjunctive mode united with the conjunction IF, whether the event be *future* and *doubtful*, or *present* and *certain*. In the beautiful passage from Addison's Spectator on Temperance, instead of what the author wrote, "If exercise *throws* off all superfluities, temperance prevents them;" we have, "If exercise throw off:" and in the subsequent sentences, instead of *clears*, *raises*, *dissipates*, we have *clear*, *raise*, *dissipate*, to the depravation of both sense and sound: and it may be observed, that in the 19th rule of Mr Lindley Murray's excellent grammar, we are cautioned against such expressions; and in his exercises on that rule, examples of the very same nature are given to be corrected*. An intelligent teacher, when using such books, will warn his pupils not to suppose such expressions sanctioned by the authority of Addison; and truly, if that ornament of English literature had written thus, his style would have ill deserved the character it has received for classic elegance and correct simplicity. All extracts should be carefully copied from the best editions of the original writers: for every peculiarity of expression, the author, not the compiler, is responsible; and he ought to be well acquainted with his subject, who presumes to alter the style or the grammar of Addison or Johnson.

A. M.

Lawn-market, Jan. 1806.

Character of the BIJUGAS, *an* AFRICAN *Tribe.*

(*From Beaver's African Memoranda.*)

THESE, of all the Africans on this part of the coast, are the most uncivilized, faithless, and warlike; and are distinguished among the

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* What Grammarians call the *Conjunctive Mode* seems to have arisen from an ellipsis of *shall*, *should*, *will*, *would*,—*can*, *could*,—*may*, *might*, &c. and therefore, *thou shall*, *thou should*, &c. can in no case be proper. The following examples are taken from Murray's Exercises:

If thou *hast* [not *have*] promised, be faithful to thy engagement.

If thou *hadst* [not *had*] succeeded, perhaps thou wouldst not be the happier for it.

If he *prefers* [not *prefer*] a life of industry, it is because he has an idea of comfort in wealth.

If *thou censure* [that is, *shalt censure*] uncharitably, thou wilt be entitled to no favour.

Though *he fall*, [that is, *should fall*,] he shall not be utterly cast down.

Were he [that is, if he *should be*, not if *he was*] ever so great, this conduct would debase him.

the neighbouring nations by the appellation of wild men.

The Bijugas are above the middle size, muscular, boney, and well proportioned; they have the appearance of great strength and activity; their noses are more elevated, and their lips less thick than their neighbours; their teeth good, which are sometimes filed to a sharp point like the teeth of a saw; their hair woolly, and shaved into every fanciful form, or shape, which can be imagined, from wearing the whole of it to none; what they do wear is generally dressed with red ochre and palm oil, as ours is with powder and pomatum.

Every Bijuga is a warrior; his amusement the chace, his delight war. Not so far advanced in civilization as their neighbours, they are yet ignorant of weaving the cotton into cloth; a deer, or a goat-skin, is therefore the only dress of the men. In their arms they are the more splendid. A long buccaneer gun, kept in the most perfect order, is carried in the right hand; a solingen sword, about four feet long, and as sharp as a razor, not figuratively speaking, for it is sometimes employed as one, is slung on the left shoulder, the hilt of it coming close under his arm. In his left hand he holds a round convex shield, formed of interlaced withes, covered with buffaloe's hide. The same hand grasps a spear.

Except a few days in the year, when he prepares the ground for, and sows rice, war and the chace is his sole occupation; and he is never without his arms; to keep which in the most perfect order is his greatest pride. No people understand the use of them better than they do: with their gun they seldom miss their object; and with their spear or assagaye, I have seen them strike a reed about ten inches long, and not thicker than a tobacco pipe, at the distance of twenty yards; and in the use of the broad sword, they are more active and expert than any people whom I have ever seen.

When they attack, they first discharge their guns kneeling and supporting the left elbow on the left knee; they then throw it down, and advancing to a proper distance, covering themselves with their shield, they launch their assagaye, and then have recourse to their sword. They approach squatting, with their shield nearly covering their whole body; its convex form is admirably adapted to turn off the enemy's shot, indeed a musquet ball will not penetrate it.

Unconnected by any ties with the neighbouring nations, whom they generally hold in contempt, they consider the world as their own; and that what it contains they have a right to plunder. If they can be compared to any State known in Europe, it must be to the Algerines: they war with every body, and always plunder the weak; but there is one nation against which they are particularly inveterate, no living person in either remembering even traditionary peace between them, this nation, mild and inoffensive, as the Bijugas are the reverse, is held in such sovereign contempt by them, that, regardless of number, wherever they meet, they attack them.

This nation is the Biafara. Bulama was for a long time the chief object of contention between these hostile nations, till at length the Biafaras, tired and worn out with the continual attacks of their martial neighbours, evacuated the island, and retired to Ghinala, up the Rio Grande. Here, however, they would not be safe, if, happily for them, the Bijugas were not far behind all their neighbours in their knowledge of the adjacent shores, and the management of boats. This is the more extraordinary, as an insular situation has always been supposed favourable to early

early improvement in the navigation and management of boats and small vessels; yet these people, although all their predatory incursions are made on the water, have not yet learned to use a sail, notwithstanding all the boats, that visit their islands, or are navigated by the neighbouring nations, use sails as well as oars; and they have never yet ventured as far up the Rio Grande as Ghinala. This one fact is, I think, sufficient to shew how far they are behind their neighbours in their progress from absolute barbarism.

The nearest of the inhabited Bijuga islands to us at Bulama, was that of Canabac, the inhabitants of which had, (besides Bulama, till we purchased it from them,) the islands of Galenas, so named from the quanty of Guinea fowls upon it; Ilos dos Porcos, or Hogs Island, and those of Mayo, Jamber, and Honey, all uninhabited, for hunting islands; on the last two they annually cultivate rice.

It did not appear to me that the Bijugas of Canabac had any slaves in their island; those of their own nation are probably never reduced to that state, unless for the crimes of witchcraft and adultery; and then, most likely, instantly sold to the Portuguese, as well as all those who might have fallen into their hands by the chance of war.

Their women, who seemed to perform all the menial domestic duties, are as simple in their dress as the men; a thick fringe made of the shred of palm leaves, about six inches long, tied round their waist, formed their only covering.

Their government, like all others on the coast that I know any thing about, is monarchical, but the power of the sovereign seems trifling; he cannot be known from his subjects by any external mark of dress, or respect shown to him; and he eats out of the same calabash with any of his people.

As to their confined notions of religion, I believe that they are the same as those of their neighbours; but they have one peculiarity; and that is, of sacrificing a cock, prior to their undertaking any thing serious, or sanctioning any weighty measure; such as the undertaking an expedition for plunder, selling one of their islands, or even entering into trade with a person whom they have not known. Should a white stranger go to their island, with a view to make a treaty or the forming of any connection with them, they would previously sacrifice one or more cocks; and from the examination of the gizzard (I was given to understand,) they pretend to ascertain whether the motives of his visit are good or evil.

When in Jalorem's house, I observed a little round place made of clay somewhat resembling an oven, in one corner, and I asked Gillion, my interpreter, what it was, and said that I should like to look inside of it. He desired me not to look at it too much, for Jalorem's people would not like it, it was "his gris-gris house:" now in this place, I believe, but am not certain, their sacrifices take place.

It is singular, that the presents which I received from the women of Bellchore, Jalorem, and the king of Suoga, were always cocks, and generally perfectly white ones.

On Canabac there are two towns or villages, each governed by a separate king, who, when I was at Bulama, were named Bellchore, and Jalorem.

Bellchore is the dread of the neighbouring people, and is reckoned the greatest warrior the Bijuga nation ever produced. He still boasts of having set fire to the town of Bissao, notwithstanding its strong

fort

fort and numerous garrison; and, to others, he will probably boast of his triumph over us on the western point of Bulama. He is old, but upright and active, and stands full six feet high: his large black eyes, the fire of which seventy rains have not yet extinguished, are the most penetrating I ever saw: his nose is long, large, and projecting; his teeth regular and white; his limbs well proportioned; his understanding clear and acute; and in both body and mind he stands pre-eminent among his countrymen. But his courage, his policy, his restless activity, his daring enterprizes, and his love of war, which have rendered him the admiration of his countrymen, have procured him, at the same time, the hatred and detestation of all those nations that lie within the reach of his lawless expeditions.

Jalorem, on the contrary, is distinguished from the rest of his countrymen, by his mildness and peaceable disposition.

Particulars of an Attempt to form an English colony among the BIJUGAS.

From the same.

THE Calypso sailed from Goree on the 19th, and on the 21st anchored in Bijuga channel. On the 24th she got sight of the island of Bulama, and sent all the boats armed on shore. The next day one of the boats having returned, the ship got under weigh, and proceeded towards that island, where she anchored in the evening.

On Sunday the 3d of June, instead of assembling the colonists at prayers, and taking that opportunity of pointing out to them their precise situation, the difficulties they had to encounter, the necessity of order, regularity, sobriety, and industry; in short, the virtues that would ensure the prosperity, or the vices that would tend to the destruction of the colony; instead of doing this, which their situation imperiously called for, every one was wandering about the island in pursuit of some favourite amusement.

Some were on the shore fishing among the rocks, or seeking crabs and mussels; others taking oysters from the Mangrove branches, while many were inland, botanizing, or hunting after lizzards; and others chasing, some butterflies, and some elephants; a few were sleeping by the hut where the arms were kept, and some of the women were sitting in its shade: thus were the colonists scattered at 2 o'clock when the Bijugas made an attack.

They began by firing a volley into the hut; which rousing those who were asleep in it, as they rushed out, they were shot.

Those who were near the beach, and ran towards it on hearing the firing of musquetry, in order to get on board, were intercepted by another party, and met with the same fate. In short, all the men who were near the hut, at the time of attack, were either killed or wounded; and all the women and children taken prisoners. Some at a little distance hid themselves behind the rocks till the firing had ceased, and by that means they escaped to the ship; and all those who were distant in the woods, many of whom did not return until very late, escaped also.

On board the Calypso, during this dreadful scene on shore, all was disorder, all confusion. They indeed sent two armed boats on shore as soon as they could, to receive and protect those who had fled to the beach for assistance; but the work of death was done; the object of the savages accomplished.

They had surprised and destroyed; and then, loaded with booty, had retreated to the bushes.

When the boats reached the shore the

the firing had ceased, and a few colonists, who had been alarmed at it, having been near enough to hear, without seeing its effects till they passed the dead bodies, were standing up to the neck in water, waiting to be taken on board.

Of those who were absent in the woods, some heard, and some did not hear the firing, but they all returned, although late, in safety.

In this melancholy affair we had five men and one woman killed, four men wounded, and four women and three children taken prisoners *.

There can be no doubt the Bijugas had watched the motions of our people for the two or three preceding days; and most likely from the 30th of May, when their war canoe first made its appearance, and they had observed them straggle into the woods in the morning by twos and threes, and return again in the evening, and that those who remained at the hut were generally asleep from one to three during the greatest heat of the day, and that no watch whatever was kept. They had therefore chosen the best time for commencing their attack, when those who were not absent were asleep.

That they had watched us closely was evident from their firing at first at no individual person, but into the block-house where the people were sleeping; and as they ran out, they were killed or wounded one by one. The Bijugas immediately after rushed into the block house, where they found sixty stand of arms loaded and primed, which they instantly seized, and turning against the colonists, killed them with their own weapons.

Not one Bijuga was either killed or wounded; indeed a single musquet had not been discharged at them, for those at a distance from the block-house were unarmed; and those who were in it fell victims to their incautious conduct, ere their half-opened eyes could discover the cause of their alarm.

Kitchen utensils, wearing apparel, and other European articles, highly prized by the savages, besides sixty stand of arms, with a quantity of ammunition, was the rich booty obtained by them after their daring attack; and bad as that was, it were well had it been all.

The Bijugas had foreseen that our people would endeavour to escape to the beach opposite the ship in the moment of attack; they had therefore sent a party round to cut off their retreat, which they did effectually; and the poor women and children who had fled from the hut were all taken prisoners.

Some degree of humane consideration seems to have regulated the conduct of these savages, for they never attempted, in the attack, either to kill or wound any of the women or children; though after it was over, and they were retreating through the woods, they committed an act of cruelty on one of them, which is not to be reconciled even with the lowest possible degree of feeling.

Among all who suffered on this occasion, the fate of Mr and Mrs Gardiner was certainly the most cruel, and the most lamented.

He had been wounded by a musquet ball, and was endeavouring to reach the beach, when he was intercepted

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* *Killed.*—Aaron Baker, Stephen Mollineaux, Edward Williamson, William Howard, Constantine Long, Mrs Gardiner.

Wounded.—Mr H. B. Gardiner*, Richard Pool*, Dol. Price, Godfrey Norman.

Women taken.—Mrs Harley†, Mrs Barnwell, Mrs Mollineaux, E. Thompson.

Children taken.—Two of Mrs Baker's, one of Mrs Harley's

* Died of their wounds.

† Died at Canabac, just after their redemption.

cepted by one of the party of the islanders that had been stationed for that purpose. To go back was certain death; to advance towards the ship, it was necessary to pass this man. Unarmed, and weakened by loss of blood, Mr G. advanced, bowing as he approached; but the savage, regardless of his humiliation, made a stroke at him with his well-tempered cutlass, which Mr G. attempting to parry with his hand, it was severed from the arm at the wrist *. He passed on into the water, and was one of those standing up to his chin in it, when the boats from the Calypso arrived to carry them on board. He died a few days afterwards.

His wife having witnessed the fate of her husband, was a prisoner in the hands of the savages; these having rifled the block-house and stripped the dead †, began their retreat with their prisoners and booty across the island.

Mrs G. was unfortunately lame, and, unable to keep pace with their rapid march, they therefore shot her.

(To be continued.)

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* Europeans can scarcely form an idea of the order in which these savages keep their arms. Their cutlasses I can compare only to razors. They try their edge on the back of the nail, as we do razors in Europe. They answer to them very frequently, the purpose of a knife. I have seen one of them draw his sword and cut off a steak of venison with as much ease as a butcher would with his long sharp knife in our markets. The blades are about four feet long, and *Solingen* is marked on them all.

† One of the slain had on a pair of what are called musquito trousers, which buttoned at the ancle; these ignorant people, not knowing how to unbutton them, and unable to strip them off without it, cut off both the feet for that purpose.

To their Honours the SUPREME JUDGE *and* SUPERINTENDANTS *of the* POLICE *of* EDINBURGH,

The Remonstrance of all the WALLS *of that City and Suburbs,*

Respectfully represents,

THAT they have been grossly and unjustly accused, in a Petition from the RIGHT HAND AND THE LEFT, addressed to your Honours in the last number of the Scots Magazine; and that, impressed with a consciousness of their innocence, they feel it a duty incumbent upon them, to step forward in vindication of their character, by repelling the charges brought against them in said Petition, and to claim your Honours' protection: That your Remonstrants humbly conceive, that so far from their being the cause of the improprieties and disorder specified by the Petitioners, they are entirely guiltless of any one of the charges narrated: That they have long and respectably maintained their station in this ancient city, and uniformly supported a character creditable to themselves and beneficial to society; and that having hitherto received the unqualified approbation of all the inhabitants of the most unblemished reputation, and of the first station in public and private life, they likewise conceive is a convincing proof of their veracity: That, emboldened by this conviction, and stimulated by a desire to expunge every stain wantonly and maliciously thrown on their character, they firmly and positively deny that they possess any of the qualities which it has been asserted they inherit: That they have no power whatever, either *attractive* or *repulsive* in their nature, and that the whole fault of irregularity, confusion, and interruption, originates, not in them, but in the very Petitioners, who

who have had the effrontery to come forward with complaints and charges against them: That it must be well known to your Honours, that for these 200 years back, the *Right Hand and the Left* have invariably deserted their stations, and thrown every thing into disorder: That, instead of adhering to the most simple and natural rules, they have uniformly neglected them; in so much so, that all strangers coming to this city have been astonished at the circumstance, and never once imputed the fault to your Remonstrants, but to the obstinacy and stupidity of the Petitioners who complain: That it appears to the Remonstrants that the only cause that can possibly be assigned for this extraordinary conduct, is a deplorable want of common sensibility in the part of the Petitioners; that instead of acuteness, they possess a *numbness* or *torpidity*, which deprives them of all perception of propriety, regularity, and order; and leads them, like a drunk man, or an idiot, jostling against every thing which otherwise they might easily avoid, and which, notwithstanding the inconvenience they every moment experience, disposes them sluggishly and insensibly to proceed on, day after day, with the same stupidity: That, till this unhappy defect, (whether natural or acquired) be rectified, it appears evident to your Remonstrants, that nothing effectual can be done to establish either *regularity*, *order*, *method*, or *convenience* in this city, and that instead of expedition, dispatch, and correctness, nothing but confusion, delay, and imperfect execution will prevail.

May it therefore please your Honours, to exculpate the Remonstrants from the unjust charges brought against them by the Petitioners, and to establish such laws and regulations as may seem most likely to remedy the defects, and eradicate the evils represented by your Remonstrants; and oblige the *Right Hand and the Left* henceforth to respect the Walls of this City, and thereby restore comfort and convenience to the inhabitants.

And your Remonstrants, and all lovers of order and regularity, will pray &c.

Signed by all the Walls of the Streets, Lanes, and Squares in the City and Suburbs of Edinburgh, the 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord 1806.

Memoirs of the late General Hamilton.

From British Public Characters.

THE late Alexander Hamilton was descended from a respectable Scotch family, settled for some centuries in the county of Ayr. His grandfather, Alexander Hamilton of Grange, married Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir Robert Pollock, of Pollock, in Renfrewshire, by whom he had a numerous progeny. In consequence of the feudal laws, which confer all on the eldest; the General's father, who happened to be a fourth son, was of course obliged to seek his fortune abroad. He accordingly removed to the West Indies, and having settled in the island of St Vincent, married an American lady.

Alexander, the fruit of this alliance, was sent to his mother's relations at New York, for his education; and having been placed at Columbia College, in that State, made great progress in his studies.

The war having commenced while he was in one of the upper classes, like many other school-boys, he became ambitious to distinguish himself; and, having made some progress in mathematics, he determined to apply himself to that branch of tactics more

more immediately connected with geometry.

Having accordingly raised a company of matrosses, or artillerymen, Captain Hamilton took the field, and conducted himself in such a manner as to obtain the notice of the Commander in chief. In consequence of this he was taken into General Washington's family as an aide-de-camp, and served under him until the capture of Lord Cornwallis's army rendered all the hopes and efforts of England unavailing.

At the close of the war he betook himself to the practice of the law, in which he made a brilliant figure, as well as in the legislature of the state of New York, and the congress of the United States.

He at this time wrote his 'Phocion,' a work which, like all his other performances, discovered a strong mind, enriched by application to study.

He made great efforts to conciliate the citizens of the United States with those royalists who remained in America at the evacuation of New York; for his politics were always of the liberal cast. By this means he rendered essential service to his country, by encreasing the number at least of its citizens; and obtained for himself the esteem and affection of those who had been opposed to him in politics while the contest lasted.

At the promulgation of the new constitution, he is said to have united with Mr Jay and Mr Madison in publishing the work called "The Federalist."

But although it be difficult to say whether he shone most in the character of a soldier, a lawyer, or a politician, his arrangement of the finances of the United States has been the subject of the highest and most general commendation. It will scarcely be credited by the next generation, that a debt, which was selling in the market at the depreciated rate of 12½ per cent. should be raised by his administration to 140—an extreme price, to be sure, at which it did not stand long; but at 120, millions were sold even in London; and from that day to the present no debt in Europe has maintained or deserved a better credit.

His report on this subject to the House of Representatives will remain at all times a monument of that versatility of genius, by which he was enabled to combine the drudgery of official detail with the luminous ideas of general policy; and it will be remembered, to his honour, of which he had the highest notions, that his fingers were never soiled by any personal gain in these transactions, which offered so great and evident an opportunity, and by which his country was so much enriched.

On those subjects which agitated the government of the United States during the late war in Europe, when it was necessary to observe so nice a conduct to avoid insult, or rather to obtain redress for injuries received on the one hand, and to keep clear of the contest on the other, his publications under the signature of "Pacificus," had an evident tendency to calm the public mind; nor can it be doubted that his councils in the cabinet of the United States had their due weight in promoting the bloodless mode of adjusting differences without compromising the honour of the nation, in which that infant country has set an example so worthy the imitation of other states.

In his natural disposition, General Hamilton may be said to have been a man of more ambition than pride; he wished to stand prominently in the public opinion, but was not over solicitous for official situations; he quitted the secretaryship of the treasury for private life, and resumed the profession of the law for subsistence; but there have been no great occasions in which, though a private citi-

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zen, his talents have not been called forth. It is said that he had *a penchant* towards monarchy, and it is not improbable that he wished a change in the constitution, that would add something to the strength of the executive government. His manners were so condescending and sociable, and he sought information, even on the subjects of his own official reports, from all ranks of citizens, with so much ease and affability, that in other times and countries he would have been a dangerous citizen.

In the year 1780 he married the second daughter of the late General Schuyler, by whom he had several children, and thus became connected with one of the most respectable families in the state.

He is not supposed to have died rich, for his expences while in public life are known to have exceeded the revenue assigned by the constitution of the United States. His practice as a lawyer was indeed lucrative; yet as he entertained a scorn for wealth, it cannot be supposed that he took the readiest way to amass riches.

The particulars of his death are too well known; but we shall here subjoin an account of his funeral, which it will be seen was conducted in such a manner as to be connected with the *politics* of the day.

In conformity to previous arrangements, the procession was formed in Robinson street, where the deceased General lay, about twelve o'clock. The following was the order: the artillery—the 6th regiment of militia—flank companies—Cincinnati Society—a numerous train of clergy of all denominations—the Corpse, with pall bearers—the general's horse appropriately dressed—his children and relatives — physicians — Governor Morris, the funeral orator, in his carriage—the gentlemen of the bar—the Lieutenant Governor of the State, in his carriage—corporation of the city of New York—resident agents of foreign powers—officers of the army and navy—military and naval officers of foreign powers—militia officers of the state—the various officers of the respective banks—chamber of commerce and merchants—wardens of the port, and masters of vessels in harbour—the president, professors, and students of Columbia college — Tammany Society — Mechanic society—Marine society—citizens in general.

The military marched with arms reversed, and exhibited a very splendid spectacle. Thus formed, the procession, which was numerous, extensive, and respectable, moved with solemn step, accompanied with the awful tolling of the bells, and the firing of minute guns from the battery, through Beekman, Pearl, and White-hall streets, and up Broadway to Trinity church, where the military halted, opened to the right and left, and came to order with reversed arms. The rear of the procession marched through the avenue thus formed to the front of Trinity church, where Mr Morris was to deliver the funeral oration to the immense concourse of assembled and anxious spectators.

Within the elegant portico of this venerable temple was erected a stage, covered with a carpet, and furnished with two chairs; one for the orator, who sat in the middle, the other for Mr J. B. Church, a relative and executor of the deceased. Around the stage, upon the ground, stood the afflicted relatives and associates of the General, the members of the Cincinnati, the clergy, and all who with decency could approach it. The scene was impressive; and what added unspeakably to its solemnity, was the mournful group of tender boys, the sons, once the hopes, and joys of the deceased, who, with tears gushing from their eyes, sat upon the stage, at the feet of the orator, bewailing the loss of their parent!

When

When all things were arranged, and the din of arms and the bustle of the crowd had subsided, Mr Morris rose, and having approached the front of the stage, under which the corpse of General Hamilton was placed, addressed the audience as follows:

"——— You are not to expect in me the public orator; you will find nothing but the lamentations of a bewailing friend.

"His life (pointing at the corpse) was one of honour and glory. When our revolution began, his fame was heard of before his person was seen.

"Washington, that excellent judge of human nature, perceived his virtues, appreciated his talents, entrusted him with his confidence, and made him his bosom friend.

"At the battle of York, he displayed alike his valour and his humanity. The excesses of the gallant army opposed to us, had excited emotions of resentment in the American soldiery, which required his superior mind to repress. At the head of a forlorn hope he attacked the redoubt of the enemy, and was victorious. That occurrence gave us peace.

"His studiousness, his comprehensive mind, his wisdom, his eloquence, called him to the convention in which originated your constitution, and presented you with a national code. Here I saw him labour indefatigably for his country's good. His soul was absorbed in considering what would best establish and preserve well-regulated liberty. When the labours of the convention were closed, he frankly expressed a doubt of the fitness of the constitution to maintain, with necessary energy, public freedom. He relied, however, my countrymen, on your wisdom, your virtue, but more on the over ruling Power before whom we are solemnly assembled.

"Washington, with whom he had toiled, and by whose side he had travelled through every stage of our revolutionary contest;—Washington, who saw his manly struggles in the convention, and best knew how to promote his country's welfare, called him, under the new constitution, to preside over an important department of government. Here he displayed all the talents of a great financier. He organised the government, and imparted to it a tone according with correct notions of its stability, and the permanent interest and happiness of the country. At this period we had no credit; he fixed it upon a sure and permanent basis, and called our resources into profitable and glorious activity. But he met with opposition, and retired from public life to the pursuit of his profession, in which he became the ornament of the bar, and a paragon of integrity to his clients. The welfare of a numerous family called for an exertion of his great professional talents.

"Menaced with dangers from without, Washington was forced from his beloved retirement to the field. This great man had not forgotten the young hero who, early in the revolution, had attracted his notice. I beseech you, my countrymen, to mark another instance of his discernment, affection, and esteem. He viewed the deceased as worthy of being the second in command. He was appointed major-general of our army. Washington deemed him, in case of accident, perhaps the only man in whose hands, which now lie cold in his coffin, the sword and purse of America could be safely entrusted.

"He toiled incessantly with manly firmness against popular zeal; and snatched you, in spite of yourselves, from impending ruin. His solicitude was for you; for himself he feared not.

"He

" He had been charged with ambition. When he retired from the army, of which he was major-general, he declared he would never again accept of an office unless his country was endangered by actual foreign invasion. Firm to his purpose, faithful to himself, his determinations were irreversible. No power could divert him from them. He was rigid and inflexible.

" But he was not ambitious. I declare, in the presence of that great Being before whom we are now specially assembled, that in all our conversations, in all his meditations, he was solicitous only for the welfare of his country. He was sincere and affectionate. His heart, faithful to itself, never knew how to conceal what it felt. He placed it in his hand; exhibited it to the people, and challenged rigid inspection. He knew no guile; he knew not how to dissemble.

" But although retired from office, he never for a moment in his private capacity suffered his attention to be diverted from public business. He was a zealous friend to liberty. He was attentive, watchful, and active, to preserve it. He feared lest popular zeal would place the precious deposit in insincere and unsound hands. He dreaded factions, and was apprehensive that their collisions would injure it. For my friends, my countrymen, I beseech you not to trust to *profession*. Look into, examine facts, and by these judge of public measures.

" Your sensibility is awakened. I cannot enter into a consideration of the causes that have produced the melancholy event which has brought us together. I will not—I ought not to endeavour to excite that indignation which you feel. I pray you to repress that temper, which might lead to acts offensive to the majesty of the laws. For my deceased and illustrious friend I beseech you to be calm and tranquil.

" Respected collegians (addressing himself to them,) in your academical pursuits, remember that Hamilton was your patron. Imitate his virtues, revere his talents, respect his greatness.

" And you, gentlemen of the bar, which he illuminated with his genius, study the example he has left of his exemplary integrity to his clients. He was the ornament of your profession.

" And you, brothers of the Society of the Cincinnati, you who knew him in the day of affliction, remember his wisdom and eloquence in the cabinet, his activity and valour in the field.

" And you, reverend clergy, accompany the body of the deceased to the place of its interment, and perform your holy functions, the last sad office you can now bestow.

SUPPLEMENT *to a Tour thro' some of the Shetland Islands in* 1804.

(*See Scots Mag. for June and August* 1805.)

SINCE my remarks on Shetland were published, a few inaccuracies have been pointed out to me, which I beg leave to correct:—Some of my observations have, I find, been misconstrued; these I shall endeavour to render more plain:—And I shall interweave some additional articles of information which have lately come to my knowledge.

1. *Noss Island.*—In the Magazine for June last, p. 233. I have stated, that the tenant of Noss pays L.50. of rent for the whole island. I am now informed that I should have said only L.40 5s.; but this is evidently a matter of no importance.

In

In speaking of the same island, after expressing my approbation of the "great improvement" of allowing the tenant to prosecute the fishery on his own account, I have stated, that "even the tenant of Noss, however, has not been able to procure a lease of that endurance that would encourage him to make permanent improvements; and that two or three years bound the lease." I have since been informed that I have here fallen into a mistake; for that the tenant of Noss forms a noted exception to the Shetland tenants in general, and that he holds a lease of the island for his own lifetime, and two years to his family after his death. This is better than I formerly understood: but I cannot help remarking, that if the period of the certain duration of the lease (after the expiry of its contingent subsistence by the principal lessee's death) were extended only to ten or twelve years, there can be no doubt that it would prove eventually more beneficial both to landlord and tenant. The tenant would not probably scruple to incur some expence in improving, if he foresaw that his heirs at least would reap some of the advantage: and indeed the landlord might, in that case, most properly stimulate the tenant's exertions, by stipulating for the erection of inclosures, offices, &c.

Very few leases of any considerable duration are to be found in the whole of Shetland. Two or three years in general limit them. For most of the small farms, there are no written leases. But this, I am told, is, in many cases, owing to the poor people themselves, who are terrified at pen and ink, and often tell their lairds, in a whining style, "They "will take the ground *for the time*; "God only knows if they will live "to the year's end," &c. I am unable to trace this "stupid apathy," (for such I must call it,) to any other cause than the state of hopeless poverty and irretrievable dependance, in which, by a variety of unfavourable circumstances, the great body of the Shetlanders are certainly involved.

2. *Mails.*—In the Magazine for August last, p. 578., in treating of the irregularity of the arrival of the post-office mails at Lerwick, I by mistake mentioned Leith, instead of Aberdeen, as the port from which the packet sails. Were the packets obliged, under a sufficient sanction, to sail regularly from this latter port, it perhaps might be a preferable station to either Leith or Huna.

3. *Commission of the Peace.*—I formerly remarked that there were no Justices of the Peace in Shetland.—I am happy to hear that two gentlemen have lately qualified. At their first sessions, above a hundred delinquents (it is said) were convened before them, chiefly, however, for making malt in private. It is believed that the Board of Excise urged this first establishment of Justices, as they found that a quarter-sessions at Lerwick was indispensable to the suppression of practices inimical to the revenue. It will be fortunate for Shetland if similar motives should speedily lead to the establishment of Justices in the detached islands, where there are at present no kind of magistrates, to give decreet for trifling debts, to call for the statute-labour *, to awe the turbulent, or curb the petty offender. It was in this sense that I affirmed there was no magistrate in Shetland but the Sheriff-substitute; and I was correct. I am aware that the Admiral and Commissary may also be accounted *Magistrates* in the extensive meaning of the word; but certainly these judges, whose jurisdiction is very limited, and who hold their sittings in Lerwick,

* This, it is to be hoped, will now speedily be done. As yet there is only one made road in Shetland.

wick, do not in any degree supersede the necessity of Justices of the Peace in the scattered islands of Shetland.

4. *Profits of Landlord and Tenant on the fisheries, &c.*—In my remarks on the state of the common people, after quoting a severely chiding passage from Mr Pennant, I added: "In confirmation of this remark of Mr Pennant, it has been stated, that, after deducting the expence of salting and drying, the landlords of Shetland, at this day, export their fish at a profit, (including the bounty from Government) of above 400 *per cent.*" It will be observed, that I was here narrating only what "had been stated." For the arithmetical accuracy of Mr Pennant, Mr Morrison, or perhaps others, I am not answerable. I myself am inclined to think that, in general, the profits of the landlords on their fishers and fish do not nearly amount to the enormous *per centage* above mentioned. It has even been affirmed to me, that "they have commonly only 20 *per cent.*" This, however, is, I am convinced, running to the opposite extreme: their profits must "commonly" be triple that, in some cases six times that amount. I must here enter more into detail, and specify the data on which I proceed. I shall first examine the profits of the landlords, and then those of the tenants *.

It requires (I understand) $2\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. of wet fish to make 1 cwt. of dry. The hundred-weight of green fish costs 3s. 6d. The whole expence of splitting, salting, drying, &c. does not exceed 2s. 6d. per cwt.; or, the hundred-weight, costs the landlord, in all 11s. 3d. The fish is sold at 19s. or 20s. per cwt. or at a profit of above 70 per cent., besides 3s. per cwt. of Government bounty upon exportation; making, in all, a profit of nearly *cent. per cent.* But I must add, that the fish is often sent, on commission, for retail in the Leith or Edinburgh market †, when it brings 28s. or 30s. per cwt. or about 150 *per cent.* from which the expence of conveyance, &c. is to be deducted.

The landlords have besides, a profit on boats, lines, sails, &c. which does not, I believe, (on an average,) exceed 20 *per cent.* On some articles it is probably considerably less;—and some gentlemen, I have been informed, furnish hooks and lines to their tenants nearly at prime cost.—The lairds have a large profit also, on every article of produce raised by the tenant's industry, butter, wool, hides, oil, &c.

Let us now contrast with these various profits, (the aggregate amount of which I shall not pretend to estimate,) the advantages which the tenant derives from the summer's fishings, as stated by the Rev. Mr Morrison of Delting (Stat. Acc. vol. i. p. 389,); and declared to be accurate, by the Rev. Mr Jack of Northmavine (vol. xii. p. 360.).—"How far the people in general are benefited by the fisheries, (says Mr Morrison, apparently with a sneer of generous indignation,) will appear from the following statement." He states the total annual expence of a six-oared boat to be, on an average, L.19: 5: 10; and the total annual returns, only L.19: 10: 6;—so that there

* The task is, to me, irksome, and I am aware that it may seem invidious: but it is rendered necessary by the conduct of some of the landlords of Shetland; and I shall strictly abstain from personal allusions.

† The fish imported from Shetland into Leith, pays tithe to the minister of North Leith, amounting to about 5 *per cent.* or the twentieth fish; a most ungracious tax, considering that the fish had already paid tithe in Shetland.

there remains of free profits the insignificant pittance only of 4s. 8d. Sterling! which if it be divided among six sharers in a boat, amounts to the sum of *ninepence farthing* Sterling to each man, as the *free* profits of the summer's fishing! But in the above calculation, wages are included in the annual expence, and these are averaged at L.1 : 13 : 4 to each man for the season; so that if the tenant himself be the fisher, as he generally is, this sum falls to be added to his $9\frac{1}{4}$d. of summer gainings, making in all L.1 : 14 : $1\frac{1}{4}$. "But, (adds Mr Morrison,) the fishers carry many articles from their own houses to the fishing-stations, such as butter, milk, &c. on which no value is here put*."

5. *Runrig.*—I have stated (Mag. for Aug. last, p. 579.), that the herding-act and the act for dividing runrig property, have been much neglected in Shetland. I have since been assured that, in some parts of the country, the latter act has been almost completely carried into effect. These, however, are only praiseworthy exceptions; for it is unquestionable, that runrig lands are still to be found, in greater or smaller quantities, in almost every corner of Shetland.

6. *Whale-fishing exaction.*—I formerly stated (Magazine for August last, p. 580,) that for every lad who goes to the Greenland or Davis' Straits whale-fishery for the summer, the cottar family to which he belongs must pay to the landlord one guinea of fine or of additional rent. I have been challenged for making this statement without having previously examined all the "landmails legers" of the country. (by which, I presume, are meant the rental-books.) I adhere to my former statement; and yet am ready to believe, that, if the whole land mails legers of the country were examined, no trace of the exaction might be found. This would not prove that the evil does not exist, but only that, if it does exist, the landlords who practise it are not insensible to its flagrancy. These gentleman may perhaps deny that it is either a *fine*†, or an *exaction*, or an *additional rent*. Let it, then, be called a *bargain*, to which they surely cannot object. I give them the option of the name; for the name will not alter the spirit of the transaction. As an indubitable proof that it does exist, and that it is not a private bargain with the tenant, but an arbitrary and fluctuating imposition, I have now to state, on the best authority, that *advertisements* were, last spring, (1805,) affixed to some of the parish-church doors of Shetland, informing the poor Shetlanders belonging

* I observe that Mr Thomson, in his report of Walls and Sandness (Stat. Acc. vol. xx. p. 103.) makes the profit on a six-oared boat about L.6. sterling, or L. 1 to each man (exclusive of wages.) But I also observe that he omits to take into account the expence of the boat itself, an expensive and perishable article. It costs above L.8, and lasts about six years. Hence the average annual expence on the article of boat is about L.1 7s. which must be deducted from the alleged L.6 of profits.—If I have misunderstood either Mr Thomson or Mr Morrison, I shall be happy to be corrected.

† *Fines*, I must observe, appear to be avowedly exacted on other occasions. The tenant is taken bound to deliver all his produce to his landlord at a stipulated low rate; "and as he "knows that he cannot obtain the same "price from his master for the articles "he has to dispose of, that another "would give him, he is often tempted "to trespass his contract; and when "found out (which is most frequently "the case) he is *fined at discretion*, or "has a summons of removal immediately executed against him. This is "subversive of every virtuous principle, and introduces a low cunning and "chicanery in the transactions of the "people." Stat. Acc. vol. xx. p. 116.

longing to particular estates, that no permission would henceforth be granted them to go to the whale-fishery, under *three guineas*, instead of one! This dictatorial method of announcing a rise of price, is quite inconsistent with the notion of a previous fair bargain with a tenant. It proves, on the contrary, the previous existence of the smaller exaction of one guinea, as I had formerly stated. Such an advertisement, pasted on the church-doors, could only be directed to men who were considered as *adscripti glebæ*, or, at least, as abjectly and inevitably dependant.—Whether this advertisement be engrossed in any of the "land mails legers" of Shetland, I know not: but its existence and authenticity will not, I am certain, be called in question. It may be proper here to repeat, what I formerly hinted, that several of the Shetland landlords have disdained, at all times, to make the unequal bargain in question with their poor and dependant tenantry.

7. *Dunrossness.* — I have been found fault with for founding on the late Rev. Mr Mill's Statistical Account of his parish, which is alleged to be inaccurate. Till this alleged inaccuracy be exposed, I was certainly at liberty to quote it; as the minister of the parish was surely to be presumed to have good means of information, and was not to be presumed, *à priori*, either to conceal or disguise the truth.

To conclude: In my former remarks I rather vindicated the landlords of Shetland from the unqualified charges of severity and oppression brought against them by Mr Pennant, in his Introduction to the Arctic Zoology; by Tompson, in Bath Papers, vol. vi.; and by the writer in the 2d volume of the Transactions of the Highland Society. But I cannot certainly agree to that unlimited approbation, to which I understand they lay claim, and which, they assume (erroneously perhaps) as having been awarded to them by the Committee of the House of Commons in 1785: For I cannot help remarking, that the act passed next year (1786,) for establishing the Society for improving the Scotish fisheries, mentions the *want of public stores*, where the islanders might freely purchase the implements of fishing, as one evil to be remedied; and that it states the essence of the evil to be, that, in whole districts, there were "only a few private stores, where "some articles are dealt out for the "fisheries, *on condition of selling the "fish to the owners of the stores at their "own prices.*" Is not this the exact state of matters in Shetland at this day, and one principal evil still to be remedied?

Edinburgh;
1st Nov. 1805. } *P. N.*

Answer to THULE'S *Strictures.*

SINCE the preceding supplement was prepared, some very severe strictures on my tour have appeared in this Magazine *. Having already disclaimed any secret understanding with former writers on the state of Shetland, or any knowledge even of their publications, I now proceed to a dispassionate review of some of these Strictures. I may observe in the entry, however, that it seems strange that a production teeming with palpable blunders (as Thule is pleased to affirm) and the most glaring self-contradictions,—from an obscure and humble pen,—should attract the slightest attention: it seems passing strange that it should call up cries of vengeance even from the extremities

* In the numbers for December 1805 and January 1806.

tremities of the earth, the *Ultima Thule*; that it should be honoured, in short with so laboured an invective, by way of refutation, from the greatest critics of Hethlandia!

1. *Unst School.*—It is alleged that I had said, that "there is no school in Unst," and that I had "quibbled "myself into the mistatement."—The quibbling is all on the side of the Zetland critic. He himself admits that there is no *parochial* school; and it must be evident to any person who reads the *whole* passage*, that I was speaking of established parochial schools only, and not of uncertain and occasional schools, kept by persons totally unqualified, viz. illiterate old men and old women.—In a subsequent passage †, I speak of there having hitherto been no "*public* school" in Unst; but add, that at last a school-house is building.

2. The author, foreseeing that he must yield my position that there is no parochial school in Unst, searches out a more serious blunder, and accuses me, in the next place, of credulity in believing—what? (*Parturiunt montes, nascitur ridiculus mus*)—that there are no *mice* in Unst, triumphantly declaring that these little creatures have not been wanting in Unst "during the memory of man." A controversy on such a subject is mighty pleasant: it tends to enliven one's spirits in wading through grave disquisitions on oppression and parochial schools. But I cannot yield even the point about the mice. I have great authorities against Thule, though, for the sake of the feline race of Unst (the parties chiefly interested in this part of the dispute) I shall not be sorry to find that my authorities are naught. The Statistical account of Unst bears to be "drawn up from the communica-"tions of Thomas Mouat, Esq of Garth, and the Rev. J. Barclay," that is, the principal landholder and the clergyman of the island. In this account, it is said, "Rats, *mice*, "frogs, toads, and adders, are un-"known here *."

> Quoth Hudibras, "I smell a rat;
> "*Landlord* †, thou dost prevaricate!"
>
> BUTLER.

3. *Castle of Scalloway.*—*Thule* is pleased to assume that I have described the Castle of Scalloway as forming a *geometrical* square, and this assumption he successfully refutes. But I used the word *square* as an adjective, not as a substantive; my words being, "It is a lofty, square, and turreted building." The epithet *square*, therefore, ought in fairness to be understood merely as implying that the building is *cornered* or *not round*. Of the justness of this interpretation, *Thule* may satisfy himself by having recourse to Johnson's Dictionary. He says that the castle never has had more than one arched storey; but he must admit that it has once had upper floors whether arched or not ‡. He most unfairly adds, that I have "mistated "every thing about the castle ex-"cept the circumstance of its being "turreted:" Whereas, it is certain that I have stated § a variety of circumstances about this castle, to which

* Scots Magizine for May 1805. P. 352.

† Magazine for August 1805, p. 580.

* Statistical Account of Scotland, vol. v. p. 188.

† In the same way that *Thule* has endeavoured to prove a connection between *Vindicator* and *P N.*, it would be very easy for me to infer the privity of *Thule* with the principal author of the statistical report of Unst, and of the Letter to the Highland Society in 1802.

‡ He twits me with my Scoticisms, (*flat* for storey), as if his own style were immaculate.

§ Magazine for June 1805, p. 435.

which the charge of inaccuracy cannot possibly apply. I have mentioned its age and its founder: I have detailed the almost illegible inscriptions (copied on the spot,) importing the grandeur of the owner and the perpetuity of the building: I have mentioned its occupation as barracks by Cromwell's soldiers; and have read a useful lesson to human arrogance, by announcing the hopeless and irremediable decay of Earl Patrick Stewart's immutable edifice *.

Such are the grounds on which Thule is pleased to declare that "P. N.'s extreme deficiency of observation, even on matters the most palpable," must be obvious to every reader! Let every reader judge for himself.

I have now, 4thly, to expose a perversion of my meaning, so barefaced, that it must tend greatly to impeach either Thule's understanding or his candour. He alleges, and *repeats* his allegation, that P. N. has said that "it is for the Shetland landlords' interest that their tenants shall be poor;" and he quaintly, but correctly, adds, that "nothing can be more perfect in its kind than this." Now, the truth is, that the very object of my paper was to prove the erroneousness of the sentiment here held out as being my own. In proof of this, I have only to follow *Thule's* example in referring the reader to the Magazine for August last, pp. 579,580 — I there uniformly speak, not of what *is* for the landlords' interest, but what *has been thought* to be so; of practical though not avowed principles of the landholders themselves. Instead of adopting the absurd opinion ascribed to me by *Thule*, I immediately afterwards (p. 582,) shew, that it would be "for the landholders' "interest to invite more substantial "tenants, and to grant long leases."

5. I do not know what to think of *Thule's* next sentiment. He exultingly remarks, that the poorest Shetland tenants are more independant than substantial tenants possessed of stock. But their independance, he is pleased to argue, lies in their poverty: they have nothing to lose, and "being fishers, they may become "sailors in a moment." This is miserable consolation, surely, to a poor Shetland tenant, with a numerous family!—When Thule thus argues, that the independance of the tenantry consists in their wretchedness and poverty, he exposes more of the cloven foot than his brethren will probably thank him for.

In a subsequent paragraph of the strictures, we are told that "the *tenant* in Shetland pays for his farm "from one half to two thirds less "rent than the landlord could obtain "from a *tacksman*." Now, what is a tacksman? a person from whom the landlord receives a money-rent, and to whom he has no more to say. The opposition here stated, by *Thule* himself, between a *tenant* and a *tacksman*, seems evidently to imply that the Shetland tenant is a dependant creature of the landlord.

6. *Whale-fishing exaction.*—*Thule* assures us that he knows of "many "hundreds of Shetland lads who have "often gone to Greenland, and have "never been *fined*." But does not *Thule* see, that his own language at the same time implicitly admits that other hundreds have gone to Greenland and have been *fined* for going? In my Supplement I have called the exaction a *bargain*; but the Zetland critic himself here styles it a *fine*. "A guinea (he says) I should "suppose a very small *fine* for a "breach of paction, &c. I do not "believe any thing so small is ac-"cepted."—What right, I would ask, has a Shetland landlord, more than

* The word *domus*, in the inscription is enigmatical: but whether it be understood of the Castle or the Family, the folly of the founder is the same, both having equally vanished away.

than a Lothian one, thus to *fine* his tenants at discretion?

I have been informed, that this whale-fishing exaction was never before exposed to the public, till the publication of my remarks. If this be the case, the language of *Thule*, who speaks as if it had been the subject of recently previous discussion, is to me inexplicable.

"The generality of the Shetland-"men who have been at the whale-"fishery, do much" (according to *Thule*) "to corrupt the rest of "their countrymen." Their ample wages doubtless enable them to buy smuggled gin, when it can be had in the islands: but how the gin is brought thither, I cannot divine, while the landlords (as *Thule* informs us) are so sedulously engaged in watching over "the morality of the "people!" *Honi soit qui mal y pense.*

7. *Increase of the weight called Lispound.*—*Thule* is pleased repeatedly to allege, that I have "represent-"ed tenants as the sole persons ag-"grieved" by this increase; and he anxiously states that the "proprie-"tors whose lands pay *teinds* are "principally aggrieved." Now, the fact is, that my language does not by any means necessarily imply that *tenants* are the sole persons aggrieved; for I have expressly stated *, that the same increased weight which is demanded in the payment of *rent* is demanded in the payment of *teind*, and of "*superior's duty*." It really appears as if *Thule* had never considered my paper, but had criticized it at random.

8.—On the impropriety of levying teind on the shore-fishery, I am fortunate enough to meet with *Thule*'s approbation, though even here he cannot think of allowing me this consolation, without branding me with the inflammatory name of a "bawler about oppression," and without declaring that it is the "*only* paragraph in my *whole* paper in which my information and my judgment are correct." To prove that this sweeping criticism is nothing but empty declamation, I beg leave to ask him, 1st, If I am not correct in the paragraph which treats of *trees*, when I affirm that there are none in Shetland, but that the circumstance of the shores of Norway being clothed with the silver-fir, shews that there can be nothing in the climate of Shetland incompatible with the growth of timber? 2dly, If I am not correct in my judgment, that one light-house on the east, (at the Skerries of Whalsey,) and another on the west coast of Shetland, (at Papa Stour,) would be of infinite advantage to the shipping? 3dly, I would ask, If I was not correct in my information when I stated that there were no Justices of the Peace in Shetland; and correct in my judgment that they would be useful in the scattered islands*? And 4thly, If

* Magazine for August 1805. p, 581.

* Justices of the Peace in the different islands might not only greatly promote the improvement of the country, by enforcing the statute-labour, and thus gradually forming some sort of roads; but they might suppress much of the immorality that undeniably prevails in the islands, for example, the pilfering of wrecks. Both in Orkney and Shetland, wrecks are, by the vulgar, considered as *God-sends*. But, in some late cases, even the lairds themselves have not kept clean hands. "These are my rocks!" said a Shetland proprietor to an officer in his Majesty's naval service, who interfered to protect the cargo of a vessel which was wrecked on them:—"These are my rocks!" repeated the laird, as if this circumstance gave him an undoubted right to appropriate the cargo to himself. While the landlord avowed such sentiments, what could be expected of the poor tenantry?

If I was not correct in my information in saying that none of the gentlemen of Shetland had hitherto qualified as freeholders; and correct in my judgment in condemning their supineness?

9. *Teinds.*—*Thule* affirms that my proposal of converting the teinds into money, would only tend to "cheat the clergy of their livings." This, at least, is proof to demonstration, that I cannot be in concert with any of those clergy. Perhaps, *Thule* catches at the generality of my expression. I certainly did not mean that *no* payment in *kind* should be made to the minister himself, for the use of his family. But it is well known that the ministers of Shetland let their livings to the highest bidder, (and at present they cannot well do otherwise;) the lessee again naturally tries to make the most he can of his bargain: and it is equally well known that the tenants, besides their rent, pay *corn*-teind, in oil and in butter, to the lessee of the stipends. A fair conversion would surely be preferable to such a system.

10.—So confident is *Thule* of a triumph, that he next puts a string of questions in the most dogmatical style: When or where I found the people of Shetland in a state of vassallage? What is meant by unfavourable circumstances, of Danish origin? &c. and he tauntingly calls upon me to unsay my assertions in my own words. That I am ready to admit and to correct my mistakes, appears, I think, pretty plainly from the Supplement which I had voluntarily prepared: but I will never agree to be dragooned into a palinode dictated by an infuriated Zetlander.

On the contrary, I repeat, that the great bulk of the people of Shetland are at this moment in a state of vassallage, in the popular sense of the word. What is meant by a state of vassalage? Dr Johnson defines *vassalage* to be *tenure at will*, *dependance*, &c. Are not the great body of Shetlanders *tenants at will?* are they not therefore necessarily *dependant?*

Again, I would ask, Are not the payments called *Scatt*, *wattle*, and *ox-penny*, of Danish origin? are they not paid by the tenants to Lord Dundas, as donatary of the Crown? do not his Lordship's factors generally exact them in oil and in butter? and is all this not unfavourable to a poor fishing farmer?—See Statistical Account of Scotland, vol. i. p. 399.

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nantry? The seamen from the King's ship had to beat them off with sticks, "just as we beat off *maldacks* (fulmars) "from tearing the blubber, while *fiench-* "*ing* whales in Greenland," said one of the sailors to me, who had formerly been in that service. The morality of Shetland is still very loose with respect to wrecks: but striking instances of humanity and honesty in particular landlords are on record; and a great majority of the present landlords would, I believe, exert themselves to relieve the shipwrecked mariners, and to secure the property for the true owners: what I argue is, that, were these gentlemen invested with the legal powers of Justices, they would be able more effectually to remove that greatest reproach of a civilized country.

I believe that a very erroneous opinion generally prevails in Orkney and Shetland, viz. That, in the case of a wrecked cargo, if the owners do not appear to claim, within a year, the cargo may lawfully be divided into three shares; one to the High Admiral of those seas; another to the *proprietor of the ground* (who has not, surely, a vestige of right;) and a third to the cottar families who are supposed to have assisted in saving the cargo. This barbarous notion is most probably of "Danish origin." If ever a case occur, the landlords and their tenants will doubtless be taught, that British Courts will peremptorily refuse their sanction to such lawless seizure and partition of the property of others.

11. *Thule* denies that the tenants receive "unlimited credit." Yet the truth is, that the circumstance of unlimited credit being allowed by the landlords to their tenants, is expressly stated in the paper given in to the House of Commons on behalf of the Shetland lairds in 1785; where it is candidly confessed that "this "unlimited credit has been attended "with the bad effects, of increasing "luxury, dissipation, and immora-"lity."

12. He objects to my proposal of the division of employments in Shetland, insisting that an extensive market for the produce must first be acquired. I acknowledge that I proceeded on the supposition that such a market did exist: and I have yet to learn for what article of Shetland produce a market is likely to be wanting. There is a market for its ling and tusk, and for its herring; for its beef, its hides, its oil, and its grease-butter; for the copper-ore found in its bowels, and the kelp manufactured on its shores. The landlords have themselves informed me, that, even in the best seasons, the agricultural produce of the country is utterly inadequate to the demand of its own population; and that, in indifferent seasons, the produce cannot meet above four or five months consumption. They have proclaimed aloud the large sums which they annually disburse in importing grain for the aliment of their tenants: And yet I am now coolly told, that a market would be wanting for any additional Shetland produce. Is *Thule* seriously afraid that, under a different course of management, Shetland would become too productive, and would overstock the market?

13. *Villages.*—*Thule*'s chief objection to the establishment of villages, is, that the inhabitants might feel difficulty in procuring fuel. But the large islands are every where intersected by *voes*, or winding gulfs and bays; and villages situated on the banks of these, would, by means of boats, have an easy communication with an extent of peat-moss, which could not be exhausted in an age.

14. *Rents.*—*Thule* explicitly admits that the Shetland landlords "do "not allow the tenants a price for "their fish equal to their full value:" and the reason assigned for this conduct is, that "the rents are exces-"sively below the real value of the "lands." But this apology loses much of its plausibility, when we learn, that, though the rents have not been *nominally* raised for a long period of time, they have *in reality* been raised: for that, though the tenant pays only the same number of lispounds, the lispound, instead of being valued by the laird at 5s. as formerly, is now valued at 16s., that is, while the tenant pays only the same number of lispounds as formerly, the landlord now takes more than three times the quantity of produce he formerly took.

15.—Let us now hear the leading improvement proposed by *Thule* himself. "All the money-rents in "Shetland (he says) ought to be "abolished, and these made payable "wholly in the most common pro-"ductions of the country." One would think it a conclusion clear as sunshine, that such a plan would effectually fetter the tenant in the management of his farm. By what standard, further, would the value of the productions be ascertained? for even *Thule* would not, surely, propose that the landlord should be the sole valuator, or that the tenant should derive no advantage from a rise in the market.—What security would the tenant have that his laird would give him a proportionably higher price according to the goodness in quality of his produce? and without this spur, what motive would the tenant have to improve, by care and skill, the various pro-

processes through which the articles of his produce must pass before being ready for market?

16.—The landlords (we are told) "are the exporters of the produce "of their own estates." They are not, it would appear however, necessitated to be so; for they complain bitterly of what they call *yaggers, i. e* pedlars, who surreptitiously pass through the islands, and, by giving a much higher price than the lairds, obtain the best articles of produce from the little farmers! It is evident that these *yaggers* must find their profit in this traffic; and it is equally evident that *yaggers* of a higher order, or travelling merchants, would regularly visit Shetland, if the lairds did not stipulate with their tenants for the delivery, into their own stores, of their produce of every kind.

To crown all, we are told that the "landlord's profit on the fishing is "about 16 *per cent.*" *Credat Judæus apella.*

Thule has thought fit, as an appendix to his strictures, to exhibit a string of absurdities, alleged to have been published as discoveries in political economy, by those whom he accounts his adversaries. Those that are ascribed to me, are one and all of them unfounded (as I have shewn in the course of the preceding review;) they are the inventions of *Thule*'s own prolific brain, to which he has seen fit to foist in my initials. It is not my business to defend *Vindicator*; and *Thule* may plume himself on a victory in his absence from the field. Mr Menzies, the worthy clergyman of Lerwick, is indeed slightly known to me; but I never conversed with him on these subjects, and I am confident he can answer for himself*.

The severity of Thule's animadversions has not, I trust, made me appear to lose temper, though it may just.

"managing in Shetland, in terms of de-"cried disapprobation." But this seems to imply only the limited extent of *Thule's* reading: for I am well entitled to retort the converse on *Thule*, and to say, that, besides *Thule* and "*A Friend to Zetland*," I have seen no publication that decidedly *approves* of the Shetland management, though, of late, I have endeavoured to acquaint myself with every book that touches on the subject. I know that Mr White, in his prize essay on the Scots Fisheries, gives the Shetland landlords credit for producing well-cured fish; but this praise he would equally have bestowed, had they employed Negro-slaves, instead of fishing-farmers, in the catching and curing of the fish.

I beg the reader's particular attention to the conclusion of the Letter addressed by the Shetland Landlords to the Highland Society in 1802. It is concluded with an ardent apostrophe to the shade of PENNANT: "O Pennant! "friend of human kind! had your soft "pencil depicted *our country* and *us*, how "pleasing a contrast would have been "produced! Where you could not ap-"prove, you would mildly have mark-"ed our errors, and by the suavity of "your rebuke, allured us from them. "You would have concluded that even "Shetland was the work of God!" This Letter was publicly avowed, (in name of "many more,") by "Thomas Bolt, John Mouat, Gideon Gifford of Busta, Robert Robertson of Gossaburgh, and Thomas Mouat of Garth", five of the principal landholders in Shetland. It so happens that Mr Pennant *has* given his opinion of Shetland and of Shetland lairds, of *their country* and of *them*; and I shall lay it before the reader in Mr Pennant's own words: "In these distant "islands the hand of oppression reigns "uncontrolled. The poor vassals, in "defiance of laws still kept in bondage, "are compelled to slave and hazard "their lives in the capture, to deliver "their fish to their lords for a trifling "sum, who sell them to adventurers "from

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* *Thule* has told us that, besides *Vindicator* and *P. N.* he has not seen "any "publication that mentions the mode of

justify some little warmth of reply. I assure this champion of the Shetland landholders, that my remarks had no object in view but the unimpeachable one of improving the situation of the natives. Conscious of upright intentions, I shall never be influenced by his unmeaning invective, timidly to abandon my statements or opinions; and I would remind him, that to declaim and to vilify, is a different thing from disproving or refuting.

Edinburgh,
Feb. 7. 1806. } *P. N.*

Scottish Review.

Some of Ossian's lesser poems rendered into verse; with a preliminary discourse, in answer to Mr Laing's critical and historical dissertation on the antiquity of Ossian's poems. By Archibald M'Donald, 8vo. 7s.

IN his preliminary discourse the author mentions his having formerly intended to versify all the poems of Ossian, and his having actually laid a specimen before the public, the reception of which was so little favourable as to induce him not only to give up his intention, but to leave poetry altogether, and betake himself to more solid and useful employments: a measure, of which we hesitate not to express our cordial approbation. Lately, however, some persons, (whose friendship we think, would have been better withheld) persuaded him that these poems were not deserving of the ill reception they had experienced, and that he should make another trial of the public taste. In consequence of this advice we are here presented with a metrical version of Calthon and Colmal, Oina-Morul, Darthula, Croma, and Berrathron. The following version of perhaps the finest passage in Ossian, may enable our readers to determine how far our sentence has been just.

(P. 283-4.)

Again the winds abate, their distant breath,
In fainter murmurs, dies along the heath.
Delusion mocks, or great Fingal I hear,
(His voice hath long been absent from my ear)
He calls his son.—"Come, Ossian, come away!
"Thou must at length the debt of nature pay!
"Then join those friends, whose never-dying praise
"Shall in thy songs descend to future days.
"Though short, our lives were bright: like flames that cast
"A temporary blaze, we shone—then past.
"But though extinct, and silent are the plains
"That echo'd once; we live still in thy strains!
"The harp in Selima was not idly strung,
"And long shall last the themes our poet sung!
"Then come, my son! no more delay, but join
"Aloft on clouds, the heroes of thy line."

"from different parts at a high price." (Arctic Zoology, vol. i. article Schetland.)

After experiencing the harshness and severity of Thule's criticisms, I confess that I am not displeased thus to catch this whole host of Shetland landlords in the toil. They are evidently reduced to this dilemma: They must either admit that Mr Pennant, whose candour and gentleness they have so highly extolled, is less candid and more harsh than *P. N.* whom their champion has so violently traduced: or, they must admit, that they united their pens in apostrophizing an author whom they never read! By the former alternative, I involve them in matchless inconistency; by the latter, I convict them of ignorance or folly.

Un-

Unconquer'd king of men, I come,
I come!
The life of Ossian verges to the tomb.
In Selma's hall no more his voice is
heard,
His steps on Cona's hills have disap-
pear'd;
Age summons to repose, the blast may
shake
These hoary locks, but not from sleep
awake!
Night closes round.—Depart, O winds!
your breath
Cannot remove the lethargy of death.
Whenenter'd once the dreary tomb's do-
main,
To rescue thence all human force is
vain!
Why then this qualm, this unavailing
fear,
Now that the doom allotted man draws
near?
What must befal, the bravest cannot
shun!
The mighty chiefs of former years are
gone:
Like them the sons of future times will
cease,
And be succeeded by another race.
As ocean rolls its billows to the shore,
The waves behind impelling those be-
fore;
As leaves unnumber'd, which the woods
supply,
In summer flourish, and in autumn die;
So generations pass, at nature's call
They rise successive, and successive fall.
Not Ryno's beauty could elude the
grave,
Nor car-borne Oscar's strength the hero
save;
Fingal himself a similar fate hath found;
Fingal! the great, the matchless, the re-
nown'd.
When these the fell destroyer hath not
spar'd,
Why wish to shun the evil they have
shar'd?
But though this frame must moulder
in the tomb,
The garland genius form'd still fresh
shall bloom.
Like Morven's oak, far shooting to the
skies,
That meets the winds, and all their rage
defies.
Amidst the storms of time my songs
shall live
And in succeeding ages raptures give.

Just as these poems were sending to the press, appeared Mr Laing's celebrated dissertation on the authenticity of Ossian, on perusing which, our author, fired with patriotic zeal for his favourite bard, instantly seized the pen, and produced a preliminary discourse in his defence. This discourse is both longer, and of more value than the poems; it displays indeed a great deal of reading, tho' the author has not brought much of it to bear upon the subject in question. He begins with the discovery of alphabetic writing, and traces its progress throughout all nations.—Happening, in the course of this discussion, to mention the Phenicians, he gives a history of that nation, and of all their colonies. We have then an account of the different orders of poets in Europe, from the Celtic bards down to the poets-laureat of the present day. At last Mr MacDonald comes to the dissertation, and attempts to reply to it, but does not, on this head, bring forward any thing very new or interesting. He makes a long extract from the Literary Journal by a writer on the same side of the question, many of whose positions, however, he endeavours to contravert, This we think unfortunate, for considering how formidable an opponent they have found in Mr Laing, it would certainly be advisable for both parties to drop their private animosities, and unite against the common enemy.

The following account of the ancient state of manners in the Highlands may serve as a specimen of the style.

The Highland Chiefs resided mostly at home. All the Clan, and even strangers, found there a welcome reception. The dwelling, though void of grandeur, and superb decorations, was provided with a numerous band of adherents. These passed their time in such amusements, and such exercises, as delighted an active warlike people.

Large

Large round stones were placed near the gates. The robust generally tried their skill in throwing them. Wrestling was another favourite pastime. There were declared champions of this profession, who went about, and challenged all that would not own their superiority. Leaping and running were other common diversions. If, to these manly exercises, we add the fatigues of hunting, it is plain they were sufficiently inured for a military life. And indeed from their manners, habits, and hardships they underwent, we may class them among the strongest, most active, and indefatigable men in the world.

From the barrenness of their mountains, and severity of their climate, it is hardly necessary to observe that luxury was utterly unknown to them. They had no appetites of their own creation to satisfy. Happy in their ignorance of refinements, and by nature temperate, they rested contented with a mere competency. When their fare proved coarse, it was made palatable by hunger and custom; and when scanty, the deficiency was rendered easy by parsimony and patience. Their food was the natural produce of a wild, rugged, and ill-cultivated country; such as its hills, forests, rivers, lakes, and seas supplied. Even when feasted by the chief, trunks of trees covered with moss, served for seats, while large portions of beeves and deer, boiled or roasted, were placed before them on rough boards, or hurdles made of twigs wove together. During the repast, the piper played, and silence was observed. When all were satisfied, the *Sligácrebin*, or drink shell, went round, while the bards celebrated those of their ancestors, most renowned, not only for military atchievements, but for generosity and virtue.

These rude traces of ancient heroism and hospitality exist no longer. Of all the officers that formerly composed a chieftain's household, the piper is the only one who still maintains his situation. The office of bard hath ceased above half a century. Besides men of this profession, many others could repeat a number of ancient poems. But of these, few, or none, are now to be found. Almost a total change has taken place in the habits and manners of the Highlanders. Ever since the attempt made from that quarter, towards the middle of last century, to put the Stuart line on the British throne, government, to prevent any thing similar in future, dissolved the bonds that bound the people to their Chiefs; and resolving to destroy all marks of distinction, prohibited the natives wearing their ancient dress.—Schools for teaching English were established, in order to introduce that language, and to eradicate, if possible, the Gaelic. P. 87.

New Works published in Edinburgh.

1. PICTURE of Edinburgh; containing a history and description of the City, with a particular account of every remarkable object, or establishment connected with the Scottish metropolis. Illustrated with a Plan and upwards of thirty engravings in wood. By *J. Stark.* 12mo. pp. 504. 5s.
2. Lectures on Belles Lettres and Logic; By William Barron D. D. late Professor in the University of St Andrews. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s.
3. Treatise on the External Qualities of Minerals. By Robert Jamieson L. L. D. &c. 8vo. 4s.
4. A Letter to the Author of the Examination of Mr Stewart's Pamphlet, by Professor Playfair. 8vo. 2s.
5. The Edinburgh Review No 14. This number contains Lord Liverpool on Coins—Knight on Taste—Poulin, Saisons de Thomson—Roscoe's Leo X.—Marmontel, Memoirs—Ellis and Ritson's Metrical Romances—Forsyth's Moral Science—Life of Dr Johnson—Dutens sur l'usage des Voutes—Kotzebue's Travels in Italy—Playfair's edition of Smith's Wealth of Nations—Mercer's Poems—Francis's Speech on Maratta war—Clark's Tomb of Alexander. 5s.
6. The Farmer's Magazine, No 25. 2s. 6d.
7. The Edinburgh Medical and Physical Journal, No. V. 3s.

8. The

8. The Encyclopædia Britannica. Vol. I. to IV. 4to. 6l.

New Editions.

1. The Lay of the last Minstrel. By Walter Scott. *Third* edition. 8vo. 10s. 6d.
2. The Poetical works of Hector Macneill. A new edition, corrected and enlarged. 2 vols. 8vo. 14s.

Scottish Literary Intelligence.

THE Highland Society, with a due attention to the honour and interests of their country, have resolved to take under their consideration, the best means of collecting and of preserving what yet remains of *Gælic literature and music*. It is the more necessary to pay immediate attention to these objects, as there are few now living who can read the language in which the most ancient manuscripts are written; and those persons who still preserve in their memory remnants of Gælic literature, are rapidly dying away. As these measures must be attended with very considerable expence, a general subscription has been set on foot among the members of the society and other friends of literature, both at home and abroad; and the Society itself has contributed *one hundred guineas*.

John Struthers, author of the "Poor Man's Sabbath," has composed another poem entitled "A Visit to the House of Mourning." This self-taught poet, like the English Bloomfield, practises the trade of a journeyman shoemaker in the city of Glasgow.

It appears by the records of the Town Council, that the celebrated Professor Maclaurin was introduced to them by a letter from Sir Isaac Newton, which has been unfortunately lost. On this illustrious recommendation, Maclaurin was appointed Assistant and Successor in the office of Professor of Mathematics; in addition to which the Magistrates very liberally allowed him 50l. a year during the life-time of the then incumbent.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE ENGLISH *and* FOREIGN.

ADVICES recently received from Naples contain further details relative to the unrolling of the manuscripts discovered at Herculaneum:—Eleven persons are at present employed in unrolling and copying. The manuscripts hitherto inspected amount to about 140, eight of which have already been interpreted and transmitted to the minister Seratti, that they may be examined by the Academy, and ordered to be printed. These manuscripts are, six of Epicurus, entitled, On Nature. Another is by Philodemus; the title is, On Anger. The eighth wants both the title and the name of the author. It treats of nature and the worship of the gods. The next four are almost entirely explained; but they have not yet been transmitted, because Mr Hayter and the Abbe Foti, of the order of St Basil, jointly are to superintend their publication. The Abbe Foti has first to collate the copies with the originals, to supply what is necessary, and to translate. Mr Hayter collates after him, alters what he thinks proper in the supplements and translations, and delivers the copy to M. Foti, to be again transcribed. The delay occasioned by Mr Hayter in his labours, is the reason why these manuscripts have not yet been sent either to the Academy or the Minister. Their titles are as follows; one on logic, entitled On the Strength of Arguments drawn from Analogy;—Treatise on Vices and the contrary Virtues;—On Death. These three works are by Philodemus. The author of the fourth is Polistratus: On unreasonable Contempt; that is of those who despise unjustly what others commend.—This manuscript is the least damaged, and many passages of it are absolutely untouch-

touched. The other papyri are in great part by Philodemus; they treat of rhetoric, of poetry, and morality. The publication of these manuscripts cannot take place with all the expedition that could be wished, as the originals are to be engraved before they are presented to the public. This process requires much time and money, and the want of the latter will considerably retard the publication. M. Rosini, bishop of Puzzuoli, to whom the public is indebted for the fragment of Philodemus on Music, is the person appointed by the Court of Naples to superintend the engraving and the publication of these manuscripts.

Mr Humboldt is safely arrived in Berlin, where he intends to arrange and prepare for publication the numerous and most important observations he had made during his late travels in America. They are expected to make ten volumes in quarto.

According to the report of the minister of public instruction, there is at present in Russia 494 institutions for education, directed by 1475 masters, and attended by 33,434 scholars. The expence of these establishments costs government annually almost two millions of roubles. Among these are not reckoned those for the corps of cadets, or for pages, the academy of arts, the schools of commerce, nor the institution for female education. Those who know the state in which Russian education was at the accession of Alexander, may judge by this detail what he has done towards enlightening his vast empire.

The catalogue of the Leipsic fair has this year contained two sheets more than usual. The musical publications have been added to it. It contains 3647 articles, furnished by 380 booksellers. The number of romances is 271, of theatrical pieces 81, and music 95.

M. Schonberger, of Vienna, one of the first landscape painters of the age, has recently been engaged in a tour of the most picturesque parts of Switzerland and Italy. His productions are principally distinguished for the happy arrangement of the objects, for the effects of the perspective, and the beauty of the colouring. This able artist is as well known in France as in Germany, by his beautiful pieces, in the exhibition of 1804. These were a View of the Environs of Baiæ, near Naples, at sun-rise; the Fall of the Rhine, near Schaffhausen; and the Cascades of Tivoli, by moon-light: performances in which the touch and the native graces of Claude le Lorain were discoverable.

Poetry.

Dr Pitcairn's *Roundel on* Dr (Sir Robert) Sibbald.

From a MS. in the Advocate's Library.

A.

THERE is lost, there is lost,
On the Catholic coast,
A quack of the college's quorum,
Tho' his name be not shewn,
Yet the man may be known,
By his *opus viginti annorum.*

B.

How can he be lost
On the Catholic coast,
Who lately but turned Catholic;
Unless it be clear
You can make him appear
Both Catholic and diabolic?

Since his name is not shewn
How can he be known
One of a learn'd college's quorum,
'Mong learned to be,
What pretensions has he?
His opus speaks no such thing for him.

A.

With each wind he hath steered,
And hath often so veered,
That at last he split on ambition.
When the whigs were in vogue,
He was th' arrantest rogue
Of that damnable tribe of sedition.

B.

It may be admired
What winds he hath steered,
But not that he split on ambition;
It was still my opinion,
For him to be minion,
To be statesman was too high a station.

Pray

Pray do not suspect
That by this I reflect
On the statesman's choice or his change;
I'll not meddle with that,
Tho' I well know what
May be thought to be fully as strange.

If he proved an arrant rogue
While the Whigs were in vogue
For his being more rogue (than reason)
His projects are greater,
His pretensions are better,
And he'll not be condemned for treason.

A.

Day and night did he work
For erecting a kirk,
And gathering gold to a preacher;
But he turned as soon
As the Whigs were undone,
And left the poor desolate teacher.

B.

By the kirk he erected,
By the gold he collected,
By all that fanatical rabble
He ne'er could expect
Such wealth and respect
As he doth from the whore of Babel.

A.

From the Whigs he did come
Not the straight way to Rome,
But under our prelates found shelter;
He took the great test
Which he perjur'd at last
For which he deserveth a halter.

B.

From the Whigs he did run
In a by-way to Rome
But ne'er from our prelates found shelter
They could not endure
To protect or secure
Such rogues os he from the halter.

For his taking the test,
Which he forswore at last
A pardon he'll get from the Pope;
But tho' he so do,
I confess it to be true,
He very well merits a rope.

'Tis not the way to appear
A true cavalier
To quit the protestant road;
To the king, I avow
He can never be true
That so oft hath played booby with God.

ODE

To the Morning Hour.

By GEORGE DYER.

CHILD of the light, fair Morning Hour,
That smilest o'er yon purple Hill,
I come to woo thy cheering power
Beside yon murm'ring rill.

Nor I alone—a thousand songsters rise,
To meet thy dawning, and thy sweets to share,
While every flow'r, that scents the honied air,
Thy milder influence feels, and shews the brightest dies.

And let me hear some village swain
Whistle in rustic glee along;
Or share some true love's gentle pain,
Breath'd from the milk-maid's song.
Wild are those notes, but sweeter far to me,
Than the soft airs, borne from Italian groves,
To which the wanton muse, and naked loves,
Strike the wild warbling lyre, and dance in gamesome glee.

And rosy Health, for whom so long
Mid sleepless nights I sigh'd in vain,
Shall throw her airy vestment on,
And meet me on the plain;
Gay laughing nymph, that loves a morning sky,
That loves to trip across the spangled dews,
And with her finger, dipp'd in brightest hues,
My faint cheek shall she tinge, and cheer my languid eye.

Then will I hail the Morning Hour,
And singing bless the new-born day;
Or wand'ring in Amanda's bower,
Rifle the sweets of May;
And to my song Amanda shall attend,
And take the posie from the sylvan muse,
For sure the virtuous Fair will not refuse,
The Muse's modest gift, her tribute to a friend.

P. S. Several errors of the Press were in Mr *Dyer's* poem, ALFRED, printed in our last month's magazine, which the reader is desired to correct.

In verse 3. line 2. *for*
When Justice *shakes* her watchful stand,
read
When Justice *takes* her watchful stand.

In verse 4. line 2. *for*
And, Genius, *call* thy wreath of flowers,
read
And, Genius, *cull* thy wreath of flowers.

In verse 7. line 6. *for*
They pant the thirsty *lace* to wield,
read
They pant the thirsty *lance* to wield.

In verse 8. line 3. *for*
Tho' still, its day of splendor *set*,
read
Tho' still, its day of splendor *o'er*.

Proceedings of Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, January 21.

THE Session of Parliament was this day opened by a Commission under the Great Seal, his Majesty finding it inconvenient to attend *. The Commissioners were the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Hawkesbury, and the Earl of Dartmouth,—and the Speech was read by the Lord Chancellor as follows :—

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

" *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

" In pursuance of the authority given to us by his Majesty's Commission, under the Great Seal, amongst other things to declare the cause of his holding this Parliament, his Majesty has directed us particularly to call your attention to the most decisive success with which Providence has vouchsafed to bless his Majesty's arms at sea since you were last assembled in Parliament.

" The activity and perseverance of his Majesty's fleets have been conspicuously displayed in the pursuit and attack of the different squadrons of the enemy, and every encounter has terminated to the honour of the British Flag, and the diminution of the naval force of the powers with whom his Majesty is at war; but the victory obtained over the combined fleet of France and Spain, off Cape Trafalgar, has manifested, beyond any exploit recorded even in the annals of the British Navy, the skill and enterprize of his Majesty's officers and seamen; and the destruction of so large a proportion of the naval strength of the enemy, has not only confirmed, in the most signal manner, the maritime superiority of this country, but has essentially contributed to the security of his Majesty's dominions.

" His Majesty most deeply regrets that the day of that memorable triumph should have been unhappily clouded with the fall of the Heroic Commander under whom it was atchieved; and he is persuaded that you will feel that this lamented but glorious termination of a series of transcendant exploits, claims a distinguished expression of the lasting gratitude of his country, and that you will therefore cheerfully concur in enabling his Majesty to annex to those honours which he has conferred on the family of the late Lord Viscount Nelson, such a mark of national munificence, as may preserve, to the latest posterity, the memory of his name and services, and the benefit of his great example.—His Majesty has commanded us further to inform you, that while the superiority of his arms at sea has been thus uniformly asserted and maintained, he has not been wanting in his endeavours to apply the means, which were so liberally placed at his disposal, in aid of such of the Powers of the Continent as had evinced a determination to resist the formidable and growing encroachments of France. He has directed the several Treaties entered into for this purpose to be laid before you; and though he cannot but deeply lament, that the events of the war in Germany have disappointed his hopes, and led to an unfavourable issue, yet his Majesty feels confident, that upon a review of the steps which he has taken, you will be of opinion, that he has left nothing undone, on his part, to sustain the efforts of his Allies, and that he has acted in strict conformity to the principles declared by him, and recognized by Parliament, as essential to the interests and security of his own dominions, as well as to the general safety of the Continent.

" It is a great consolation to his Majesty, and one in which he is persuaded you will participate, that although the Emperor of Germany has felt himself compelled to withdraw from the contest, his Majesty continues to receive from his august Ally the Emperor of Russia,

* His Majesty, we understand, enjoys good health, but a complaint in his eyes, which has continued for several months, prevented his attendance in Parliament.

Russia, the strongest assurances of unshaken adherence to the generous and enlightened policy by which he has hitherto been actuated; and his Majesty has no doubt that you will be fully sensible of the important advantage to be derived from preserving at all times the closest and most intimate connection with that Sovereign.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"His Majesty has directed the estimates for the year to be laid before you, and has commanded us to inform you, that they are formed upon that scale of exertion which the present situation of the country renders indispensible. His Majesty fully relies upon your granting him such supplies, as upon due deliberation, the public exigencies may appear to require.

"It is his earnest wish to contribute, by every means in his power, to alleviate the additional burthens which must necessarily be imposed upon his people; and with this view he has directed the sum of One Million Sterling, part of the proceeds arising from the sale of such prizes made on the Powers with which he is at war as are by law vested in the Crown, to be applied to the public services of the year.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"His Majesty is fully persuaded, that whatever pride and confidence you may feel in common with him in the success which has distinguished the British arms in the course of the present contest, you will be sensible how much the events of the war on the Continent, by which the predominant power and influence of France have been so unhappily extended, require the continuance of all possible vigilance and exertion. Under this impression, his Majesty trusts that your attention will be invariably directed to the improvement of those means which are to be found in the bravery and discipline of his forces, the zeal and loyalty of every class of his subjects, and in the unexhausted resources of his dominions, for rendering the British empire invincible at home, as well as formidable abroad; satified that by such efforts alone, the contest can be brought to a conclusion, consistent with the safety and independence of the country, and with its rank among the nations of the world."

The Royal Speech, contrary to expectation, gave rise to no discussion.—The address, as usual an echo of the speech, (with the addition of a clause of condolence on the death of his late R. H. the Duke of Gloucester,) was moved by the Earl of Essex, seconded by Lord Carleton, and carried *nem. diss.* the opposition, of whom Lords Cowper and Grenville were the speakers, declining to bring forward the amendment they intended, on account of the illness of Mr Pitt. The amendment, however, was read as a part of his speech by Lord Cowper. The purport tended to express the deep concern which the House felt at the disasters recently sustained by his Majesty's Allies on the Continent; and to assure his Majesty, that the House would take the earliest opportunity of enquiring into the causes of these disasters, so far as they might be connected with the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers; and to suggest such measures as should appear to be necessary for averting the dangers which threatened the country.

Wednesday, Jan. 22.

Lord *Melville* appeared in his place, and delivered into the table a paper, containing a general plea of *Not Guilty* to the charges exhibited against him by the Commons. Mr Adam and Mr Plomer were appointed counsel to assist his Lordship in his defence.

Tuesday, Jan. 28.

TREATIES WITH RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

Lord Mulgrave presented copies of the Treaties entered into with Sweden and Russia, together with the accession of Austria thereto. His Lordship stated that certain articles of some of the treaties, as they might afford information injurious to other nations, were withheld. Of the propriety of this reserve, they who were to succeed to office would be able to judge. He himself was extremely anxious that the whole business should be finally discussed.

The Papers presented are so very long, that we can offer nothing more than the following outline of their contents:

No. 1. Treaty between his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, signed at St Petersburgh the 11th April—30th March, 1805.

Sepa-

Separate Article of ditto.

One separate and secret Article, and two additional Articles.

No. 2. Declarations of accession to the Treaty of Petersburgh, by the Plenipotentiaries of his Majesty, of the Emperor of Germany, and the Emperor of Russia, viz.

Count Stadion to Lord Granville Leveson Gower.

Count Stadion to Prince Czartoryski.

Prince Czartoryski to Count Stadion.

Prince Czartoryski to Lord Granville Leveson Gower.

No. 3. Convention signed at Helsingborg between his Majesty and the King of Sweden, the 3d December, 1804.

No. 4. Convention signed at Helsingborg between his Majesty and the King of Sweden, 31st August, 1805.

With the Emperor of Russia's guarantee, and his Majesty's acceptance of the same.

First and second separate and secret articles.

No. 5. Treaty signed at Peckaskog between his Majesty and the King of Sweden, 3d October, 1805.

The object of this country, and of Russia, as stated in the treaty of Concert between the two Powers, was to form a general league of the States of Europe, and to engage to accede of the present concert; and in order to accomplish the end proposed, to collect together a force which, independently of the succours furnished by his Britannic Majesty, may amount to Five Hundred Thousand effective men, and to employ the same with energy, in order either to induce or to compel the French Government to agree to the re-establishment of peace and the equilibrium of Europe.

The objects proposed to be accomplished by this grand league were:—

The evacuation of the country of Hanover and of the North of Germany.

The establishment of the independence of the Republics of Holland and Switzerland.

The re-establishment of the King of Sardinia in Piedmont, with as large an augmentation of territory as circumstances will permit.

The future security of the kingdom of Naples, and the complete evacuation of Italy, the island of Elba included, by the French forces.

The establishment of an order of things in Europe, which may effectually guarantee the security and independence of the different States, and present a solid barrier against future usurpations.

To contribute as much as possible to the attainment of the above objects, his Britannic Majesty engaged to assist the different Powers with subsidies in the proportion of one million two hundred and fifty thousand pounds Sterling, for each hundred thousand men of regular troops, and so in proportion for a greater or smaller number.

To this Treaty of Concert, there are several separate articles, in one of which, the 6th, the two Powers, "aware of the necessity of a mutual understanding, at this time upon several principles, which they will evince in pursuance of a previous concert, as soon as the events of the war may render it necessary, declare that those principles are, in no degree, to controul the public opinion in France, or in any other countries, where the combined armies may carry on their operations, with respect to the form of Government which it may be proper to adopt, nor appropriate to themselves, till a peace should be concluded, any of the conquests made by one or other of the Belligerent Parties; and to take possession of the towns and territories which may be wrested from the common enemy in the name of the country or states to which by acknowledged right they belong, and in all other cases, in the name of all the Members of the league; and finally, to assemble, at the termination of the war, a general Congress, to discuss and fix the provisions of the Law of Nations on a more determinate basis than unfortunately has hitherto been practicable; and to ensure their observance by the establishment of a federative system, calculated upon the situation of the different States of Europe."

The Emperor of Germany acceded to the treaty of Concert concluded between this country and Russia, and engaged, as soon as the whole or part of the Russian troops shall have passed their frontier, not to treat for peace but on the basis which his Majesty has himself acknowledged to be indispensible for the safety of Europe; and if hostilities shall take place, to make neither a peace nor truce, but with the con-

consent of the allies, according to the stipulations of the treaty of concert.

The Emperor of Russia entered into a similar engagement. By our treaties with Sweden, the latter was to furnish 12,000 men—a subsidy was to be furnished by this country at the rate of twelve pounds ten shillings per man per annum. A sum of money, 50,000l. was also to be paid for putting Stralsund in a proper state of defence. His Swedish Majesty agreed to make Stralsund a depot for the Hanoverian troops which his Britannic Majesty might be desirous of raising, and an entrepot for British goods.

Thanks to the Fleet.

Lord Hawksbury, after an appropriate eulogium on Lords Nelson and Collingwood, and all who served under them in the memorable battle of Trafalgar, moved the Thanks of the House to Lords Collingwood and Northesk, Sir R. J. Strachan, the Captains and other Officers of the fleet, and the Seamen and Marines. The *Duke of Clarence*, in seconding the motion, entered into a review of the professional life of Lord Nelson, and stated, that one of the most excellent features in the character of his late gallant friend, was that devout sense of religion, which he preserved in every circumstance of his life. As a proof of what he had mentioned, he would read, with permission of the House, the last lines which Lord Nelson had written. So composed was he, that when the fleet was advancing to force the enemy's line, and before the firing began, which did not commence until after the line had been broken, he sat down and wrote what he should now read. The illustrious Duke then read a prayer, the first sentence of which was to the following purport:—"May Almighty God, whom I worship with all my heart, for the sake of my country and of all Europe, grant me a glorious victory."—The last sentence expressed his determination not to forget "the duties of humanity;" and the prayer concluded with—"Amen, Amen, Amen." The motions were then carried *nem. diss.* *The Duke of Norfolk* thought that Admiral Cornwallis, and also Sir R. Calder, were entitled to the thanks of the House, but he made no motion.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, Jan. 21.

THE Speaker having read the Speech of his Majesty's commissioners, *Lord Francis Spencer* moved the Address in a short neat speech, which being seconded by Mr *R. S. Ainslie*, member for St Michael's, was agreed to, without amendment or division.

Lord Henry Petty said, it was once his intention to have moved an amendment in words more consonant to the present situation of the country, with a view of enquiring into the causes of the disasters which had befallen his Majesty's allies on the Continent, and how far they were imputable to his Majesty's councils at home. But as he perceived that the serious indisposition of a Rt. Hon. Gentleman at the head of these Councils, might render the discussion of his amendment painful to the feelings of the House, he declined for the present to press it. Mr *Fox* approved of his Lordship's avoiding such a discussion at the present moment; but he thought the necessities of the country were such, that the House would relinquish its duty, if it allowed any long period to elapse before the subject was taken into consideration.—*Lord Castlereagh*, on the other hand, stated his readiness to defend the conduct of Ministers, whenever any charge of the nature alluded to should be brought forward.

Thursday, Jan. 23.

After some routine business, the House proceeded to St James's with their Address, to which his Majesty returned the following most gracious answer:

"I thank you for this dutiful and loyal address. Your condolence on the loss of my late brother the Duke of Gloucester, affords a new proof of your attachment to my person and family.—Your cordial concurrence in my disposition to cultivate at all times an intimate connection with the Emperor of Russia, gives me the greatest satisfaction;—and the assurance of your unabated vigilance and exertion, in the present posture of affairs, enables me to look forward, with encreased confidence, to such a termination of the contest as may be consistent with the safety and permanent interest of my dominions."

Friday,

Friday, Jan. 24.

LORD MELVILLE'S ANSWER TO THE ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT.

A Message from the Lords by two Masters in Chancery, communicated from their Lordships a copy of the Answer given in by Lord Melville to the articles of impeachment exhibited by this House against that Nobleman at their Lordships' bar, and directing it to be left with this House.—The answer was read by Mr Speaker, and purported—"That the Noble Lord having read the Charges exhibited by the House of Commons against him, for supposed high crimes and misdemeanors, the said Viscount saith for himself, that he hopes no want of form in this his answer, shall prejudice him before their Lordships; and saith, that he is in no wise guilty of all, or any of the said crimes, or misdemeanors, by the said articles so alleged to be by him committed, in manner and form; and that he will undertake to prove to this House, by credible witnesses, the truth of this assertion. He, therefore, submits himself to the candour of the House, and prays that he may be discharged from the premises."

The answer was referred to the Committee appointed to draw up the articles of impeachment against Lord Melville.

Saturday, Jan. 25.

On a motion that the House should go into a Committee of Supply on Monday, Mr *Grey* said, that until the public business should be put into some regular train, and some efficient arrangement of administration made, no supply should be voted.

Lord Castlereagh observed, that most probably before Monday the Hon. Gentleman's anxiety on this subject would be removed. His Majesty was taking measures for the immediate arrangement of a new Administration, and in the mean time the Seals of the Exchequer (as usual in similar cases) had been given to the Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench.

After a few words from Mr *Fox*, the motion was agreed to.

Monday, Jan. 27.

MONUMENT TO MR PITT.

Mr Lascelles rose to make a motion for some public mark of respect to the memory of Mr Pitt. After an eulogium on the pure and disinterested patriotism, and exalted talents of that illustrious Statesman, whose energy and firmness had, in the most perilous times, been eminently serviceable to his country, he stated that he proposed to the House to take as a precedent the honours which were paid by a former Parliament to his illustrious father, the great Lord Chatham, and concluded by moving, "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying, that he may be graciously pleased to order the remains of the late Right Hon. William Pitt to be interred at the public charge; and that a monument be erected to his memory in the Collegiate Church of St Peter, Westminster, having an inscription expressive of the national regret at the loss of that excellent Statesman."

The Marquis of *Titchfield* seconded the motion, which was also cordially supported by Lord Louvaine, Mr H. Browne, Mr H. Addington, Sir R. Buxton, Lord Temple, Mr Wilberforce, Mr Ryder, Mr Rose, Lord Castlereagh, &c. &c. It was opposed by Lord Folkstone, the Marquis of Douglas, Mr W. Smith, Mr Fox, Mr Wyndham, Mr G. Ponsonby, &c. All the opposers of the motion bore ample testimony to the splendid talents and unblemished integrity of Mr Pitt; but conceiving that it implied an approbation of the system pursued by that minister throughout the whole of his administration, they must withhold their assent.

Mr *Windham* said, that the feelings of the House had been referred to on this occasion. But it was a great deal more than a question of feeling—it involved the political consistency of all who had thought differently from the Right Hon. Gentleman, or opposed his measures. Allowing that great services were done to the country, the question would be, were all services to be rewarded in this manner? or, were the services only that were performed in office to be entitled to this distinction? Great services might be performed either in office or out of office; and if any difference was to be made, he thought those performed out of office were entitled to the preference, as many causes might operate in assisting a man in office to contribute

tribute to the public good. But it was not pretended that all such services were to be followed by these honours. It was very different with the Commander of an army, or the Admiral of a fleet. He that routs his enemy performs an action that comes home to every man, and cannot be disputed. Men of all descriptions, easily unite in the admiration of such an action, and consequently in yielding the tribute due to it.—But it was urged that the long services of the Right Hon. Gentleman claimed this mark of distinction; but long services of such a nature as his must be an additional objection to this measure, because the less unanimity is to be expected. How can unanimity be looked for in a long political life? No man ever deserved better of his country than Mr Burke, and none had ever contributed more through a series of years to enlighten the morals and policy of his country; and it was proposed to honour his memory by a public funeral; but owing to a diversity of political opinion, the resolution could not be carried unanimously, and was for that reason dropped. When the French Revolution took place, it broke up the whole system of European politics. On that occasion, and on that subject, he thought with the Right Hon. Gentleman, and acted along with him in opposition to those who entertained sentiments different from his own on that particular subject, though agreeing in other respects. The Right Hon. Gentleman concluded by stating, that it was not to merit only this honour was to be given, but to merit accompanied by success. We should not have had a Lord Nelson if he had lost the British fleet off Trafalgar, though perhaps the most meritorious part of his life was when he was least successful, alluding to the action off Cape Teneriffe. He pleaded also the rareness of those honours, which had never been awarded to any but his father. He thought he had done his duty in opposing the motion.

Mr *R. Ryder* was particularly severe on the opposition of Mr Windham.—That gentleman, he said, at the most critical period of Mr Pitt's administration, had been in union with him; he had been a sharer in his councils—he had fought hand in hand with him those battles, by the successful issue of which, in that gentleman's own opinion, the constitution had been preserved—and now forgetting all former friendships and attachments, he took a part in this discussion, which he honestly believed no man in the House could possibly have anticipated from him. He had evinced an heroic disregard of every natural and every moral feeling, and his conduct would no doubt serve as a warning to his new political associates.

Mr *Rose* entered into a short review of Mr Pitt's administration. He asked, at the time that Mr Pitt came into office, what was the situation of the country?—He found it at the end of a most ruinous war, its commerce annihilated, its navy considerably impaired. What were the consequences of his efforts?—During the period of his administration, our resources had been doubled, our manufactures, our seamen, and our shipping had been doubled. The funds, at the period alluded to, were much lower than they are now, after thirteen years war. The revenue was then barely equal to the interest of the debt, and the national expenditure was annually increasing that debt. The contrast in this particular was too obvious to demand illustration. With respect to the illustrious character who was the lamented object of the present motion, he would only say of him, that he had exhausted his life in serving his country, to the best of his great abilities; for it was no exaggeration to say, that the gallant Admiral, who had lately closed his brilliant career, by falling in the arms of victory, did not more decidedly lose his life in the service of his country than Mr Pitt; his anxiety for his country had destroyed him. It was well known to those who were in the room when that great man expired, that the last words he uttered were, "OH! MY COUNTRY!"

Mr *Fox*.—"I do not know that I ever rose under the pressure of more painful feelings than at this moment. An Hon. Gentleman expressed his hope that all party feelings would be laid aside.—From the present state of the country, it is my wish to conciliate the Right Hon. Gentleman—that it must be my wish to conciliate all the friends of Mr Pitt. It is my interest so to do at this moment. I certainly should gratify the personal feelings of many of those with whom

whom I have the honour to act, by voting for this motion; it cannot, therefore, be supposed, that I am induced from party views to give a vote in opposition to every feeling of policy, of private friendship, of political connection, and of the personal respect I feel for the memory of the Right Hon. person who is the object of this motion. To that Right Hon. Gentleman I have been in a long course of opposition, and I feel it an honour to have been considered his rival. I am ready to allow he was a great man, and that all marked distinctions to such men are honourable to the country. I have no objection to allow, that many acts of his public service were important to his country, and especially his effective sinking fund, for paying off the national debt, which had my humble support, and was of the most essential service to the nation. Of his private and personal character, no man thinks more highly than I do; and with respect to his purity, so far as regarded pecuniary concerns, no man ever deserved greater praise; for, so far was he from dealing out to his friends, or to himself, any of the numerous advantages or great emoluments within his power, it was exactly the reverse; and he was personally and privately as pure and disinterested a man, I believe, as ever stood in his high situation.—If it had been proposed in this House to compensate those friends of the deceased who had been sufferers by his disinterestedness and carelessness towards all private or family interests, I should cheerfully have supported the proposal; but in a great instance of public honour and approbation, public duty is not to be complimented away. We are called upon, Sir, to erect a public monument to the memory of a Minister, and the approbation of his political life, which must have a strong influence upon posterity; and with respect to precedent, I will not consent to award public honours to the memory of a Minister and his measures, which it has been almost the uniform fate of my political life to oppose, and whose talents, in their application, have been so unfortunate for his country. If we compare the motives which induced the Parliament in 1778, to vote public marks of gratitude to the memory of Lord Chatham, we find, that he had humbled the power of the enemy, and elevated the power, the character, and consequence of this country in the general esteem of Europe. The glorious result of the seven years war, clearly and unequivocally established Lord Chatham's title to fame and public honour, upon grounds undisputed even by the bitterest of his enemies. I must observe, that throughout the whole of the present reign, a most unfortunate system of government has obtained, and upon that system may all the misfortunes of this country be charged; and though I am willing to allow the statesman-like talents of that Minister, whose measures I have so uniformly condemned—yet upon these grounds I cannot assent to this motion.

Lord *Castlereagh* said, the Hon. Gentleman (Mr Fox) had acknowledged it as an honour in being considered the rival of his Right Hon. Friend, now no more: And in speaking of that exalted character he had displayed a candour worthy of a generous rival. He was ready to agree that no precedent could be more dangerous, than a too frequent habit of voting public honours in this way, upon light grounds, and to characters whose public services were not highly meritorious. But the splendid character of the great man, whose memory was the object of the motion before the House, was so totally out of the common tract, that no danger of an inconsiderate frequency in such marks of national respect, could arise from the prompt devotion of so just a testimony of his eminent deserts, even though it were the most splendid palladium the country could erect to his memory.

Mr *Wilberforce*, in terms peculiarly impressive, bore testimony to the public virtues and splendid talents of Mr Pitt, in whom he declared the love of country was to be found as sincere and ardent as ever yet existed in any human bosom. When the revolutionary spirit had convulsed France, and alarmed the whole civilized world, that distinguished Statesman completely succeeded, by the vigour and sagacity of his measures, in preventing that dreadful plague from reaching us. This was the main source of his distinction—this was the great pedestal of his fame. Of him, indeed, it might well be said, that the first wish of his heart was the good of his country, and the sole object of his study the in-

interest of his country. Had *self* been of any consequence in his consideration, he might have materially contributed to promote his own views of policy. But to these things, which are so diligently consulted, and which are of such material use to *other public men*, Mr Pitt was quite inattentive.—To whatever regarded his *own interest* he was perfectly indifferent. Indeed this distinguished man was always *forgetting himself*, but ever REMEMBERING HIS COUNTRY!

On a division, the motion was carried by a majority of 258 to 89.

The House in a Committee voted 120,000 seamen and marines for the service of the current year.

Resolved, that there be granted as wages for the same, at the rate of 37s. per man per month, for 13 months, the sum of L. 2,886,000

—For victuals for the same, at the rate of 38s. per man per month, for the same period, 2,964,000

—For tear and wear of ships, at the rate of 3l. per man per month, for the same period, 4,680,000

—For ordnance for the sea service, at the rate of 5s. per man per month, for the same period, 390,000

Total L. 10,920,000

Mr *Paul* moved that the papers presented respecting the Nabob of Oude, be printed—ordered. The Hon. Gentleman then moved for a variety of other papers, on which he said he meant to found charges, and a motion for impeachment against the Marquis Wellesley.

Sir *Theophilus Metcalf* objected to the production of these papers at the present moment, assigning as his reason, that the disclosure of those produced last summer had given Bonaparte great intelligence of Indian transactions.

Mr *Paul* and Mr *Francis* denied this, and asserted, that the Noble Lord (Castlereagh) had no objection to the production now desired. The papers were then ordered, and Mr Paul gave notice that he should fix an early day for bringing on his motion for impeaching Lord Wellesley.

Tuesday, Jan. 28.

TREATIES WITH RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

Lord *Castlereagh* presented copies of the foreign treaties, the same as those laid before the upper house. He said, these contained every thing of a military nature between the countries with whom we had been in alliance, which it was deemed proper to make public. Ministers did not consider it their duty, in the first instance, to lay before the House any part of them which had not been acted on. The first feature to be considered was, the number of men which this country was given to understand, not only would be furnished, but was actually ready to take the field; and the second, what was the cause of the failure, and to whom it was to be attributed? It was important, in considering this, to state, that the plan of the campaign did not proceed from this country. Neither did it proceed from Russia, whose remote situation might have made her less competent to judge on the subject. But it would appear, from the documents on the table, that we were not entitled to doubt that, exclusive of any assistance that might be expected from the Court of Berlin, there was actually to be depended on from Austria and Russia, ready to take the field, and act against France, if she should not accede to reasonable terms of peace, a force of 500,000 men. The plan for the campaign proceeded from Austria; and it would be for the House to see if the failure of the plan did not also proceed from that power. In evidence of this, it would appear that the advance beyond the Inn was an absolute breach of the military plan pledged. Russia, on the contrary, conformed entirely to the strict letter of the plan which had been agreed on, and her first column of 50,000 men arrived three days sooner than had been bargained. There was nothing he so much desired, as that a transaction of so great a magnitude should not be allowed to sink into darkness, but that the public should have an opportunity of judging, how far the endeavours of their servants had been satisfactorily exerted in promoting the interests of their country.—After a short conversation, the papers were ordered to lie on the table.

Lord

THANKS TO THE FLEET.

Lord *Castlereagh* rose to call the attention of the House to the interesting and important subject of Thanks to the Officers, Seamen, and Marines, who were engaged in the brilliant and decisive action off Cape Trafalgar. He took a view of the whole naval campaign of the last year, spoke in the most glowing terms of the conduct of Lord Nelson, not only in the battle of Trafalgar, but on every occasion in the course of his service, which furnished the means of calling his great powers into operation. The Noble Lord then adverted to the munificence of his Majesty, and to his gracious intentions towards the family of the deceased. His Majesty was desirous of providing for the widow of Lord Nelson in a manner suitable to her rank in life (Hear! hear!) by a pension of 2,000l. a-year. Besides this, it was proposed to give a stable mark of munificence to the name of Nelson, to remind posterity of the obligations they owe to his services. This should not be in the nature of a mere ordinary grant, but as a kind of national property, and be in land, not connected with a palace, which, from various causes, might not be an arrangement suitable to the interests of the family, but an estate; for which great object it was proposed to appropriate the sum of 200,000l. The Noble Lord then concluded by paying a very handsome encomium to the character and conduct of Lord Collingwood. He likewise added, that it was proposed to give the same rewards to the seamen as if the destroyed ships had actually been taken and brought into port.

The thanks of the House were then voted, in the usual way, to Lords Collingwood and Northesk, Sir R. Strachan, and the officers, seamen, and marines; as were addresses to the King, praying that monuments might be erected in St Paul's to the memory of Captains Duff and Cooke.

Wednesday, Jan. 29.

Mr Paul called the attention of the House to the affairs of the East India Company, and particularly to the ruinous increase of their debt, which in the space of 17 years had increased from 14 to 30 millions. Lord Melville had laid down a very able plan for extinguishing it at the former period, and he wished to know why it had not been carried into effect. He moved for the production of a letter from his Lordship to the Directors on the subject.—Ordered.

Mr W. Dundas brought up the army estimates for three months from the 21st of December. He had made them for so short a period, that no obstacle might be thrown in the way of any plan which might, under the new arrangements, be thought necessary.

In a Committee of Supply, Mr W. Dundas moved that there be granted for the service of the present year, for three months, the number of 134,575 effective men. Agreed to. The requisite sums were also voted for their maintenance, for guards and garrisons, forces in the plantations, militia, &c.

Lord Castlereagh presented messages from the King, stating that he had been pleased to grant the following pensions: To Lady Nelson, 2000l. a-year for life; to Lord Collingwood, and his two successive heirs male, 2000l. a year; and to Sir R. Strachan, 1000l. a year for life; and recommending to his faithful Commons to make good the same.

Monday, Feb. 3.

MONUMENT TO MARQUIS CORNWALLIS.

Lord *Castlereagh* said, he was sensible Parliament should not be called upon to confer the highest honours on any individual, but on the ground of his indisputable merits. That was the general rule, though there were splendid exceptions to it. In the present case, however, there could be but one universal sentiment. His conduct in the discharge of his public duty was always such as to set aside all party considerations. The talents indeed of the Marquis Cornwallis, were not such as to enable him to make a splendid figure in parliamentary discussions, but his military, and other services and merits, claimed the admiration of his country. He bore the largest share in military sufferings, and while the highest successes did not lessen his humanity or moderation, neither did any reverses by any means damp his intrepid and exalted spirit. He then took a historical view of the various military services of the Noble Marquis, and passed also a great eulogium on his conduct in bringing about the union with Ireland. He then urged the self-devotion which led him,

him, at the close of a long life, to use the influence of his great name and reputation in taking upon him the government of India; even during the three months that he governed India, he had made such arrangements as were likely to conduce to the permanent glory of his own country, and the mutual prosperity of both. It was impossible the nation could have sustained a greater loss than in the three illustrious characters lately withdrawn from it (Lord Nelson, Mr Pitt, and Marquis Cornwallis.) He then moved an address to his Majesty, to give directions for a monument to be erected in St Paul's Cathedral to the memory of the most noble Marquis Cornwallis, with a suitable inscription.

Mr *Charles Grant* supported the motion, and recounted several of the wise measures by which the Noble Marquis conferred such signal benefits on the peninsula of Hindostan.

Mr *Francis* said, the motion required no recommendation, as it was in unison with the sentiments of every man in the country. He owed that Noble Lord some gratitude in having acted upon the plans which he many years before recommended in the settlement of landed property in the natives. He said that he did not rise on this occasion so much to do honour to Lord Cornwallis as to himself, but sensible that the Noble Lord acted on the purest principles, he cheerfully concurred in the motion.

Mr *Windham* said, that with all his respect for Lord Cornwallis, notwithstanding his regret for his loss, and his firm persuasion of the many virtues that he possessed, he still very much doubted, whether he was entitled to such honours as had been proposed. The same objection occurred to him that he had stated on a former occasion. He thought, that those honours should principally be given on account of splendid talents successfully employed. As for his concluding the peace of Amiens, it could not be expected, that he should think that added much to his claim. Altho' his services had not been altogether so brilliant as those of some men, yet, when he considered the purity of his mind, and the great virtues which he possessed, he should not in this particular case oppose the motion.

Mr *Wilberforce* was glad the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last, agreed with him in the conclusion, however they might differ in the premises.

Mr *Huddlestone* spoke in warm terms of admiration of the great virtues displayed by the Marquis Cornwallis.

Mr *Fox* said, that whatever might be his opinion as to the general principle of the sort of services for which those funeral honours should be granted, yet, after the vote of a former night, he could see no occasion for opposing the present motion. He must observe, however, that he liked the motion better for not having the words "excellent Statesman" in it. He could not allow any degree of merit for the measures that were taken to procure the Act of Union. He considered that the means which were taken to procure that act, and all the circumstances attending it, were disgraceful in the highest degree to the Government.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr Pitt's Debts.

Mr *Cartwright* rose, and said, the precedent afforded in the case of the late Lord Chatham, had been followed, and the same method he now intended to adopt. When he recollected the length of the services of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the perfect and entire devotion of his time to the business of the country; when he recollected, that for ten years of his administration, he received nothing but the mere income of his two offices, and that he took nothing in addition, except the situation of Warden of the Cinque Ports, which was forced unwillingly upon him, he saw a proof of his integrity and honour, and a worthy theme of public admiration. He asked for the vote of the House, on this occasion, for no common services. He asked it for him who had dedicated his whole life to the public advantage; who had struggled through the most difficult period of our modern history with success, and who, by his efforts, had confirmed the stability and security of every thing we possessed. He found, from the best enquiries that had been made, that the sum of 40,000l. was sufficient. If, in considering this sum, Gentlemen compared the actual difference in the necessary expences of life

between

between the present times and those of Lord Chatham, the whole amount would not appear considerable. He concluded by moving a resolution, stating, that the House, upon receiving information that various debts had been left undischarged by the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, and being willing to show every mark of respect and esteem for his memory, should humbly address his Majesty, to issue the sum of 40,000l. for that purpose; and to assure his Majesty, that the House would take care to make good the same.

Mr W. Bootle seconded the motion; he thought the discharge of these debts was only the payment of the debt of the public. The Hon. Member professed himself to be no friend to extravagance of any description, but he was sure that no person could point out in the debts of Mr Pitt any articles of that description. He hoped that this would be an unanimous vote. He never knew any appeal to the feelings and magnanimity of Parliament unsuccessful; and he hoped that this measure, unanimously passed, would be a monument of national munificence, and of the liberality of Parliament.

Mr Windham felt satisfaction in thinking that it was as easy to concur in this vote, as it was difficult for him to agree to that which was proposed a few nights since. In viewing the character of the deceased, no one could ascribe to him any low attachment to pecuniary gain; his conceptions had too much grandeur to admit of any thing of that kind. He saw no dangerous precedent set by this measure. If these debts had been contracted by profusion and excess, by dissipation and vain luxuries, they might admit of a question. On the contrary, they were contracted by no lavish expenditure, no useless ostentation. The great character of Mr Pitt's mind was too sterling to descend to those means of prodigality; and he even neglected what, in these times, was due to the situation he filled.

Mr Rose spoke with much earnestness in defence of the conduct of his deceased friend. He could appeal to an Hon. Baronet as to the truth of an application made to the late Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1798, when several considerable merchants proposed to make him a voluntary gift of 100,000l. which could have been produced in 48 hours, and the names of the parties were known. He had prepared his Right Hon. Friend for the reception of that proposition, but his reply was, that no consideration upon earth could induce him to accept the proposition. At another period of his life, in the prospect of retiring from power, he had declared his intention to return to his original profession. In 1801, another proposition was made to him similar to the former, but with the same effect. He again rejected it.—The Hon. Member was against the present application, though it was but justice, as he would rather have had the matter accomplished by private friendship, which would have been very readily done. It was notorious how every debt of Mr Pitt had been contracted, and none of them could be charged with arising from any species of extravagance.

The Marquis of Douglas complained of the arguments used for the motion, as he considered it solely with a view to act handsomely towards a servant of the public.—He acquiesced in it as an act of the public generosity of a great nation to a departed servant; but not on the ground of his being a man without spot or blemish; not on the principle of approbation, but on that of generosity.

Mr *Fox* said, he never gave a vote with greater satisfaction, upon the ground stated, of a reward, if that word suited, of a great nation to a departed servant. But the arguments by which the motion was introduced, would not have procured his assent; they should not, however, have the effect of making him change his vote. Respecting the expression used, of Saviour of the country from anarchy, he begged to say, that on that subject he retained all his former opinions unaltered by events or circumstances, and he would state why he had not lately troubled the House with them. In 1803, and 1804, he thought, that on a full review of the situation of the country, it was expedient for the public benefit that debates and animosities, particularly of a personal kind, arising out of the disputes on past events, should, if possible, be buried in oblivion. At that time, from similar reasons, he wished that Right Hon. Gent. should possess a great and principal share of power; at such a time, he thought

thought it a point of delicacy to abstain from such topics, and he believed such was also the wish of Mr Pitt; indeed, he gave ample testimony to that effect: since that, he had cautiously abstained from any observations of that nature. He felt that Mr Pitt was similarly disposed, and he conformed his own conduct to these very circumstances. Now, if he would not do otherwise while the Right Hon. Gent. was living, it was not to be expected that he should, when he is dead? Indeed, it was his intention never to touch in that House upon the points of personal disputation; from the moment he wished Mr Pitt again in power, such was the conduct he had maintained. He should give his voté cheerfully for the motion. Mr Pitt was Minister twenty years, and, excepting the Cinque-Ports, he never heard of any thing he had obtained of an advantageous nature. He considered him as a person eminently disinterested, and that this was the appropriate reward for disinterestedness. He, therefore, in giving his vote, should give it precisely on the grounds of the merits of Mr Pitt.

Mr *Canning* did not wish to depart from the line of moderation assumed by the Hon. Gentleman, which he thought had not been altogether kept up by him with the candour he expected. He admitted, that Parliament might be said to be rewarding a public servant, but they who stood near to the Great Man were not to be expected to receive this grant as an eleemosynary gift. He wished for unanimity as much as any gentleman; but he would not purchase a vote, by giving up a tittle of that high and splendid degree and extent of service that had been rendered to the country by his illustrious friend. He thought the original resolution couched in cold, inadequate, precedented words. He consented to it only because he wished for unanimity.

Auditorship of the Exchequer.

Mr Fox rose, to move for leave to bring in a Bill to remove doubts relative to the holding of the place of Auditor of the Exchequer by a person being at the same time First Lord of the Treasury. This was not, in his opinion, quite necessary; but as it was most advisable to do every thing of this nature with the utmost publicity and fairness, he should propose to read it a first time that night, as it was material not to delay its progress. He then noticed the cases of Lord Halifax and Mr Pelham, and the expedients then adopted. A Noble Lord (Granville) at present found himself in that situation, and it was proposed to put the office into commission.

Some conversation ensued between the Speaker and Mr Fox, on the subject of the custom of the House, which, the Speaker observed, was to give a notice at least a day before the introduction of the bill.

The *Attorney General* supported the recommendation of the Speaker, as no time would be lost by adhering to the custom. He could not see what doubt existed on the subject of the bill, as it was contrary to the legal principle, that the same person should hold two offices, one of which was a controul upon the other.

Mr Ryder observed, that as the law stood, the proposed bill was absolutely necessary; but he imagined that it would have been more becoming in the noble Lord, for whose benefit it was introduced, to have avoided such a measure altogether, by resigning the office of auditor, the pecuniary emolument of which could not be an object to his Lordship, who already possessed so much wealth. Such a step would have given him some credit with the country. But he saw with regret that the magnanimous spirit of the great man lately deceast, had not been bequeathed to his noble cousin and successor. That "grandeur of soul," as it had been justly and appropriately termed, had been reserved exclusively for the family and name of *Pitt*.

Mr Fox next day introduced a bill to enable Lord Grenville to appoint a trustee to execute the office of auditor of Exchequer, who should be amenable to the public for the faithful discharge of his trust. The bill went through all the usual stages in a summary way, in both Houses, without opposition, and received the royal assent by commission on the 7th.

HIS-

Historical Affairs.

War on the Continent.

HAVING, under this head, given a relation of the military operations in Germany from their commencement in October, we come now to record events so unexpected, rapid, and disastrous to the arms of the Emperor of Austria, as to compel that monarch to sue again for peace, and to consent to another dismemberment of his dominions. In the succeeding details, we are still obliged to adopt the accounts published by the French; those given by the other powers being extremely defective, vague, and contradictory.

On the 20th November the Emperor of Russia, with his staff, arrived from Berlin at Olmutz, whence the head quarters of the united armies were removed to Wischaw on the 23d. On the 24th the first division of the 3d column of the Russian army, under Gen. Michelson, occupied Troppaw, and Prince Constantine's corps of cavalry were at Oldstau. Brunn, Znaym, and Tuntersdorff were possessed by strong divisions of the Russian and Austrian armies.

On the 14th the French army under Marshals Soult, Davoust and Lannes, entered Moravia, from the neighbourhood of Vienna, and advanced against Znaym and Tuntersdorf. The French division under Gen. Oudinot attacked the Russians at the latter place. The action was long and obstinate, but the Russians (say the French accounts) at length gave way, and retreated towards Olmutz, with the loss of 2000 killed and wounded, and as many made prisoners—Oudinot and his two aids-de-camp were wounded. The loss of the French, as usual, is not mentioned. On the 17th the French division of Prince Murat entered Brunn, where he found 60 pieces of cannon, and considerable magazines of every description. Bonaparte entered that city on the 20th, and was received by the States of Moravia, with the Bishop at their head. A rencounter took place near Brunn between a body of Russian and another of French cavalry, in which the Russians lost 300 men. And on the 27th another warm action happened between the Russian advanced guard and a body of French cavalry, in which the latter suffered severely.

On the 28th November, the allied Imperial army was posted between Kremsir and Harditsh, the head-quarters at Knarowitz, two leagues in advance from Austerlitz. The French army lay on the Swartzach, with the left towards Brunn, and their right extending to near Nicholsburg.

And now follows the battle of Austerlitz, the circumstances attending which are so very extraordinary, and the result so decisive, as to put a final conclusion to this unfortunate continental contest in less than two months. The statements in the French bulletins are extravagant beyond credibility, both as to the particulars of the battle, and as to the interviews or conversations which succeeded. The following bulletin was published in the *Vienna Court Gazette* of the 6th of December *.

From

* This will not surprize the reader when he learns, that M. Talleyrand, the French minister for foreign affairs, (the patron of *the Moniteur*, and projector of the *Batavian State Gazette*) has accompanied Bonaparte in this campaign as his confidential adviser; that he is the composer of all his speeches, proclamations, addresses to his soldiers, and messages to his Senate; that he remained at Vienna after the French army entered Moravia;—and was then amusing the Prussian minister Count Haugwitz, who on the 20th November came on an important mission from his master to Bonaparte, but who in the hurry of *his* business had referred him to his Secretary;—and that this same Talleyrand is the sole negociator and framer of the treaty of peace at Presburgh, so fatal to the House of Austria.

"From the 27th of November to the 1st of December, every effort was made to bring the Russians to a general engagement, and that object was at length gained. On the 1st their advanced posts were seen approaching, and a movement was made from their flank, with the view of surrounding the French right wing. The Russians marched in column, in one line, to the length of four French miles beyond the French army, which remained immoveable in its position, that the enemy might approach so near as to render their escape impossible. A long account follows of the French dispositions for battle. Marshal Lannes commanded the left wing, Soult the right, Bernadotte the centre, Murat the cavalry. Bonaparte, with his whole General Staff, ten battalions of the Imperial Guard, and ten battalions of Oudinot's grenadiers, formed the reserve, which was disposed in column in a double line, and drawn up in battalions, with a sufficient space between them for deploying, and 40 pieces of cannon in the intervals.

"At sun-rise on the 2d December the battle began. The Russians had advanced to the extremity of the right wing, but there they unexpectedly met with Davoust's division; and other divisions at the same time advancing, the Russians found their right wing completely turned, and all their plans deranged.—The French cavalry now began to move, the left and centre also advanced, and a dreadful cannonade resounded along the whole line. In about two hours, the left wing of the Russians was cut off, and their right driven back to Austerlitz. The Russian Imperial Guard was now ordered to advance, to re-establish, if possible, the junction of the left wing and the centre. Marshal Bessieres moved forward with his *invincibles*, and immediately the French Imperial Guards were engaged. The Russian Guard was driven back in disorder, and its commanders, artillery, and standards taken. Prince Constantine's regiment was cut to pieces, and he himself owed his escape to the swiftness of his horse. The action was still obstinately maintained by the remaining part of the Russian army, but at one o'clock the victory was decidedly on the side of the French. The Russian corps which had been cut off, was surrounded, and driven up against a lake, on the *icy surface* of which 20,000 men spread themselves, *only to be drowned*! Two columns of 4000 men each laid down their arms at the same time, and all their artillery, 120 pieces, was taken. In short, half of the Russian army was destroyed, and the other half fled in the greatest confusion. The allied army is stated to have amounted to 105,000 men, the French to 95,000; the French reserve was not engaged (yet it was by that reserve that the Russian Imperial Guard was defeated!) About 20,000 prisoners were taken, including 12 or 15 Russian Generals. The Russians left 15,000 dead on the field, (does this include the 20,000 drowned on the *icy surface* of a lake?) The loss of the French is estimated at only 800 killed and 1600 wounded! among the latter are eight General officers."

Such are the French accounts of the famous battle of Austerlitz, which is called in the French army the *Battle of the three Emperors*,—and the *Battle of the Coronation*,—it being fought on the anniversary day of Bonaparte's coronation as Emperor of the French.

In a succeeding bulletin, we find the Russian loss greatly reduced, amounting to 15,000 killed and wounded,—among the former Gen. Buxhovden, and several others, and among the latter, Gen. Kutusow, and many other officers of rank. The French in this second account acknowledge they had more than 5000 killed and wounded; one General among the first, but a great number among the latter.

The Russian official account of the battle of Austerlitz, which differs widely from the French statement, has been circulated in Germany. It appears from this document, that the Russian army, on the 2d December, consisted of only 50,000 men, and that the Austrians, chiefly new levies, were not above half that number. The French army is stated to have had from 15,000 to 20,000 more men than the Allies, in consequence of Bernadotte having joined them the day before the battle. The ridiculous story of several thousand Russians being drowned, is an utter falsehood. The total loss of the Russians is estimated at 10,000 men, whilst that of the French is supposed to have been at least as great. Only six Russian Gene-

rals, five of whom were wounded, fell into the hands of the French. The Princes Repnin, Gallitzin, and Sibirsky, made prisoners, had none of them attained the rank of General. The first had only the rank of Captain; the second commanded a squadron of the Imperial guard; and the latter was at the head of a battalion of infantry. The French, after the battle of Austerlitz, did not attempt to pursue the retreating army; but on the following day they attacked the Russian rear-guard in the neighbourhood of Ukeschutz; but after a partial action, which lasted till the close of the day, they were obliged to relinquish their object. It is also positively stated, that the Russian Imperial Guards did not lose their colours, but on the contrary, took the standard of one of the French regiments of infantry. When the Russians withdrew from the Austrian provinces, they carried with them, according to this official report, two hundred pieces of cannon. The loss of only six stand of colours is admitted.

The following curious particulars respecting this battle, are published both in the French and German papers; and though they may appear frivolous, and are certainly much exaggerated, yet as they strikingly illustrate the character, and mode of warfare, adopted by the artful hero of Marengo and Austerlitz, we cannot withhold their insertion.

On the 27th of Nov. Bonaparte, on receiving the communication of the full powers of the Austrian negociators, proposed an armistice. We are not told whether it was accepted or rejected by the allies, but we are told in the same breath, that Bonaparte considered the negociations as a *ruse de guerre*, and took his measures accordingly. He sent his aid-de-camp, General Savary, professedly to compliment the Emperor of Russia, on his arrival in the army, but in reality as a spy. Savary, on his return, reported that he had experienced a distinguished reception from Alexander and his brother, but that they were surrounded by an host of coxcombs, and that rashness and presumption were the distinguished features of their military councils.

Upon this report, Bonaparte, to fortify them in their ill-judged confidence, ordered his army to retreat in the night, as if he had been defeated, took a good position three leagues in the rear, and laboured with much ostentation in fortifying it.—To secure his object, he proposed an interview to the Emperor of Russia. The latter sent him his aid-de-camp, Prince Dolgorucki, who is described as one of Alexander's young Counsellors, equally distinguished by his ignorance and impertinence.—This young man, we are told, readily fell into the snare. Every thing, to him, breathed reserve and fear in the appearance of the French army. In all the affairs of posts previous to the 2d, the allies were successful, and the apparent timidity and dismay of their enemy converted the natural valour and impetuosity of the Russians into absolute indiscretion and temerity. Their only object was to prevent the escape of the French army; it was no longer a question with them whether they could defeat it. Hence their anxiety to turn the right wing of the French; a fatal manœuvre, of which their skilful adversary quickly took advantage.

On the 3d. Dec. at day-break, Prince John of Lichtenstein, commanding the Austrian army, repaired to Bonaparte's head-quarters, and had a long audience, which seems to have been preparatory to a visit which Bonaparte received from the Emperor the same day. The conference of the two Monarchs, we are told, was long and amicable.—"Francis looking at the wretched hut (a mill) in which Napoleon received him, could not avoid expressing some surprise;—You see, said Napoleon, laughing, these are the palaces which you have made me inhabit for two months. "You employ your time too well in them, replied the Austrian Monarch, to have cause to reproach me." The conversation then turned upon England, and the Emperor Francis is made to inveigh in the bitterest terms against the infamous policy of those vile shop-keepers, who set fire to the Continent for the sake of their trade, and whose alliance he renounces for ever.

Encouraged by the marvellous *condescension* of Napoleon, Francis asked that Russia should be included in the armistice which he had come to negotiate. Bonaparte replied, that the Russian army was surrounded, that it would be to-morrow in his power, and that besides he

he had no guarantee for the pacific intentions of Alexander. Francis assured him that Alexander shared in his hatred and contempt of the British Government, and that he wished to withdraw. Bonaparte, upon the faith of this assurance, consented to open a retreat for the Russian army, and an armistice was concluded between Francis and Napoleon, upon conditions in substance as follows:—

"The armistice shall exist until the conclusion of a definitive peace, or until the rupture of the negociations. In the latter case, hostilities shall not commence until 14 days after. France shall retain all the territory in her possession until a separate peace is concluded. The Russians shall evacuate the Austrian States within 15 days, and Gallicia within a month, and to march home by a route prescribed by Bonaparte. There shall be no levy in mass in Hungary, no extraordinary recruiting in Bohemia, nor shall any foreign army be permitted to enter the Austrian territory. Negociations for peace shall immediately commence at Nicolsburg."

General Savary was now again sent to the Emperor Alexander, to announce the armistice, and to intimate the conditions upon which the retreat of his army would be guaranteed. He was graciously received, and Alexander is said to have expressed the highest admiration of Napoleon. Upon being informed of the terms of the armistice, he is said to have used the following expressions:—"I shall return to my capital; I came here to assist the Emperor of Germany—he sends me word he is satisfied—so am I." Upon asking Savary what guarantee Napoleon required of him, Savary replied—"*Only your word, Sire.*"—I give it," returned the Emperor.

Such are the French accounts of these important events. We learn, however, that several of the facts stated are entirely *factitious*. The Emperor of Russia never had a second interview with Gen. Savary, and peremptorily declined it after he heard of the armistice, which, we are told, struck his Imperial Majesty with astonishment.

On the 6th of December, at ten in the morning, the Emperor Alexander had his last interview with the Emperor Francis, when a very affecting conversation took place.—The former declined having any thing to do with the armistice, and took his leave. Having consulted with his General Officers, upon the proper routes to be taken for the march of the Russian army homewards, he set out on the evening of the 6th for Petersburgh, where he arrived at five o'clock in the morning of the 21st Dec. in good health, and amidst the acclamations of all classes of his people. From an article published in the Petersburgh Gazette, on the same day, it is clear that his Majesty was no party to the armistice, and that the conversation between him and General Savary was fabricated. His Majesty says—

"The exhausted powers of the Court of Vienna, the misfortunes it has sustained, together with a want of provisions, have compelled the Roman Emperor, notwithstanding the strong and vigorous support he has experienced from the Russian troops, to conclude a convention with France, to which also a peace must soon succeed. His Imperial Majesty having come to his assistance as an Ally, had no other object in view than his defence, and the averting of those dangers which threatened his Empire; and since his Majesty the Emperor, under the present circumstances, has deemed the presence of the Russian troops no longer necessary in Austria, his Majesty has been pleased to order them to leave Austria and to return to Russia."

The Austrian official Gazette gives a short account of the battle of the 2d Dec. but it is vague and unsatisfactory. It merely states that the battle was fought with great obstinacy, and with great loss on both sides; that late in the evening the Austrian left wing was compelled to yield to a superior force; that the army resumed its position before Austerlitz; that the combined army was 85,000 strong on the 3d, and that it was joined on the 4th by 12,000 Russians under General Essen. If all this be correct, it must indeed seem extraordinary that the Emperor of Austria should have judged it necessary to solicit an armistice, and to subscribe to terms so humiliating. It is the more extraordinary, and the more to be regretted, as, nearly about the time that Francis was ratifying the melancholy act of his disgrace and subjugation,

gation, his gallant brothers were distinguishing themselves at the two extremities of his dominions.

The Archduke Ferdinand, on the 5th Dec. attacked, with nine batalions of infantry and eight squadrons of cavalry, the Bavarian forces under General Wrede, consisting of 14 battalions of infantry, and sixteen squadrons of cavalry, advantageously posted upon the heights of Stecken, with such impetuosity, that they were defeated, and compelled to abandon Iglau with precipitation. The Archduke entered it at the head of twenty thousand men.—Iglau is about fifty miles in the rear of the left wing of the French army. The Archduke Charles, who continued his retreat in the most masterly manner, defeated General Marmont at Fustenfeld, seven leagues from Gratz, taking 4000 prisoners, and killing or wounding 2000. He afterwards advanced to Vienna, which he summoned to surrender, but was answered, that an armistice had been concluded.

After the conclusion of the armistice, the Grand Duke Constantine repaired to Berlin, and is stated to have made an offer of the whole Russian army, to be at the disposal of Prussia.—The offer, report says, was declined. But the Grand Duke was well received at the Court of Berlin, where he continued for several weeks, and where the birthday of his brother the Emperor was celebrated on the 25th December, by a grand entertainment, at which the whole Court were present, together with his Imperial Highness, the Duke of Brunswick, Lord Harrowby, the Earl of Harrington, and all the nobility and many general officers. The Russian army set out on the 8th of December, by different routes on its return home, but on account of a scarcity of provisions, a considerable body has been allowed to remain some time in Prussian Silesia.

In the mean time, according to the agreement in the armistice, negotiations for peace were opened at Nicolsburgh, by M. Talleyrand on the part of France, and by Prince John of Lichtenstein and Count Giuay on the part of the Emperor of Austria. The Emperor Napoleon returned to the palace of Schoenbrunn near Vienna, and the Archduke Charles had his head quarters at Presburg, about 32 miles east of that capital. At the request of the Archduke, the negociators removed to Presburg about the 18th Dec. where a finishing hand was put to a treaty, which completely annihilates the ancient and famous Germanic constitution, and reduces the once great Emperor of Germany to the humiliating situation of a second-rate power on the continent of Europe. We learn that the Archduke could obtain no other modification of the hard terms of this treaty, but a reduction of the contribution (stipulated by some secret articles to be paid by Austria) of 100,000,000 of francs to one half of that sum, (about 2,000,000l. sterling.)—The treaty was signed at Presburg, on the 26th of Dec. and ratified by the Emperor of the French at four o'clock in the morning of the 27th. We consider it of importance to give this treaty at length.

TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND FRANCE.

His Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria and his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, equally animated with a desire to put an end to the calamities of war, have resolved to proceed without delay to the conclusion of a definitive treaty of peace, and have in consequence named as Plenipotentiaries, to wit:

His Majesty the Emperor of Germany and of Austria, the Prince John of Lichtenstein, and Count Ignaz de Giulay, Commander of the Military Order of Maria Teres; aand his Majesty the Emperor of France, King of Italy, Charles Maurice Talleyrand Perigord, Grand Chamberlain, Minister of Foreign Relations, &c. who having exchanged their full powers, have agreed as follows:

ART. I. There shall be from this day peace and friendship between his Majesty the Emperor of Germany and Austria, and his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, their heirs and successors, their states and subjects respectively, for ever.

II. France shall continue to possess in property and sovereignty the duchies, principalities, lordships, and territories beyond the Alps, which were before united with the French Empire, or governed by the laws of France.

III.

III. The Emperor of Austria recognizes the dispositions made by the Emperor of France, relative to the Principalities of Lucca and Piombino.

IV. The Emperor of Germany renounces that part of the states of the republic of Venice, ceded to him by the treaties of Campo Formio and Luneville, which shall be united in perpetuity to the kingdom of Italy.

V. The Emperor of Germany acknowledges the Emperor of the French as king of Italy; but it is agreed, that in conformity with the declaration made by the Emperor of the French, when he took the crown of Italy, that as soon as the parties named in the declaration shall have fulfilled the conditions therein expressed, the crowns of France and Italy shall be separated for ever, and cannot in any case be united on the same head. The Emperor of Germany binds himself to acknowledge, on the separation, the successor whom the Emperor of the French shall appoint as King of Italy.

VI. The present treaty is declared to comprehend the Electors of Bavaria, Wirtemberg and Baden, and the Batavian Republic, allies of the French.

VII. The Electors of Bavaria and Wirtemberg having taken the title of King, without ceasing to belong to the Germanic confederation, the Emperor of Germany acknowledges them in that character.

VIII. The Emperor of Germany, as well for himself, &c. renounces the principalities, lordships, &c. after specified:

Cedes to the King of Bavaria the margraviate of Burgau and its dependencies, the principality of Eichstadt, that part of the territory of Passau belonging to the Elector of Saltzburgh, and situated between Bohemia, Austria, the Danube, and the Inn; the country of Tyrol, comprehending the principalities of Brixen and Botzen, the seven lordships of the Voralberg, with their dependencies; the county of Hohenems, the counties of Konigsegg and Rottenfels, the lordships of Tetuany and Argen, and the town and territory of Lindau.

To the King of Wirtemberg, the five cities of the Danube, viz.—Etlingen, Munderkengen, Rudlingen, Mengen, and Sulgaw, with their dependencies, the city of Constance excepted, that of Brisgaw which extends to the possessions of Wirtemberg, and situated to the east of a line drawn from Schlegelberg to Molbach, and the towns and territories of Willengen and Brentingen.

To the Elector of Baden, the Brisgaw (with the exceptions of the branch and separate portions above described,) the Ortenau, and their dependencies, the city of Constance, and the commandery of Meinau.

The principalities, &c. above-mentioned, shall be possessed respectively by the Kings of Bavaria and Wirtemberg, and the Elector of Baden, in paramount property and sovereignty, in the same manner, by the same titles, and with the same rights and prerogatives, as they were possessed by the Emperor of Germany, &c.

IX. The Emperor of Austria acknowledges the debts contracted by the House of Austria, for the benefit of private persons and public establishments of the country, making at present an integrant part of the French empire.

X. The county of Salzburg, and of Berchtolsgaden, belonging to his Royal and Electoral Highness Prince Ferdinand, shall be incorporated with the Empire of Austria; and the Emperor of Germany shall possess them in full property and sovereignty, but by the title of a Duchy only.

XI. The Emperor of the French engages to obtain, in favour of the Archduke Ferdinand, Elector of Salzburgh, the cession, by the King of Bavaria, of the principality of Wurtzburgh, such as it was given to his Majesty by the Deputation of the Germanic Empire in Feb. 1803. The Electoral title of R. H. shall be transferred to this principality, which his R. H. shall possess in full property and sovereignty, in the same manner and on the same conditions that he possessed the Electorate of Salzburgh. And it is agreed that the new possessor shall stand charged only with those debts resulting from loans formally agreed to by the States of the country, for its effective administration.

XII. The dignity of Grand Master of the Teutonic Order, its rights, domains, and revenues, which were dependencies

cies of Mergentheim, the chief place of the Order, shall become hereditary in the person and descendants in the direct male line, according to the order of primogeniture, in whichever of the Princes of the Imperial House shall be appointed by the Emperor of Germany. The Emperor Napoleon promises his good offices to obtain, as soon as possible, for the Archduke Ferdinand, a full and entire indemnity in Germany.

XIII. The King of Bavaria shall occupy the city of Augsburgh and its territory, and unite them to his states, in full property and sovereignty. In the same manner the King of Wirtemberg may occupy and unite to his states, the county of Borndorff; and the Emperor of Germany engages to give no opposition.

XIV. The Kings of Bavaria and Wirtemberg, and the Elector of Baden, shall enjoy over the territories ceded, as well as over their ancient estates, the plenitude of sovereignty, and all the rights resulting from it, which have been guaranteed to them by the Emperor of the French, in the same manner as the Emperor of Germany and the King of Prussia, over their German states. The Emperor of Germany, both as Chief of the Empire, and as co-estate, engages not to oppose any obstacle to the execution of the acts which they may have made, or will make, in consequence.

XV. The Emperor of Germany, as well for himself, &c. renounces all right of sovereignty, without exception, over the states of the Kings of Bavaria and Wirtemberg, and of the Elector of Baden, and generally on all the states, domains, and territories comprised in the Circles of Bavaria, Franconia, and Suabia.

XVI. The titles of the domains and archives, the plans and maps of the different countries, towns, and fortresses, ceded by the present treaty, shall be given up in the space of three months from the date of the exchange of the ratifications.

XVII. The Emperor Napoleon guarantees the integrity of the Empire of Austria in the state in which it shall be, in consequence of the present treaty of peace.

XVIII. The high contracting parties acknowledge the independence of the Helvetic Republic, as established by the act of mediation, as well as the independence of the Batavian Republic.

XIX. The prisoners of war made on both sides shall be restored within 40 days from the date of the ratification.

XX. All commercial communications and relations are re-established in the two countries, on the same footing as before the war.

XXI. The Emperor of Germany and the Emperor of the French, shall maintain between them the same ceremonial as to rank and etiquette as was observed before the present war.

XXII. Within five days from the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, the town of Presburg, and its environs, to the extent of six leagues, shall be evacuated. Ten days after the said exchange, the French, and the troops of the allies of France, shall evacuate Moravia, Bohemia, the Viertal Unter Vienner Wald, the Viertal Unter, Manhartsberg, Hungary, and the whole of Styria. In the ten following days they shall evacuate the Viertal Vienner Wald, and the Viertal Ober Manhartsberg; and finally, in the space of two months from the exchange of the ratifications, the French troops, and the troops of the allies of France, shall evacuate the whole of the hereditary states of the Emperor of Germany, with the exception of the place of Brannau, which shall remain for one month at the disposal of the Emperor of the French, as a depot for the sick and for the artillery.

No requisition, of whatever nature, shall be made of the inhabitants during that month. But it is agreed, that the magazines left by the French army, in the places which they shall evacuate, shall remain at its disposal; and that the high contracting parties shall make an arrangement relative to all contributions of war whatsoever, imposed on the different hereditary states by the French army, in virtue of which the raising of the said contributions shall entirely cease from the day of the ratifications. The French army shall draw its provisions and its sustenance from its own magazines.

XXIII. Immediately after the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty, Commissaries shall be named on both sides, to give up and to receive in the names of their respective Sove-

Sovereigns, all parts of the Venetian territory, not occupied by the troops of his Majesty the Emperor of the French. The city of Venice, the Langues, and the possessions of Terra Firma, shall be given up in the space of 15 days; Venetian Istria, and Dalmatia, and the mouths of the Cattaro, the Venetian Isles in the Adriatic, and all the places and forts which they contain, in the space of six weeks from the said exchange. The respective Commissaries will take care that the separation of the artillery belonging to the Republic of Venice from the Austrian artillery, be exactly made, the former being to remain entirely to the kingdom of Italy. They will determine by a mutual agreement the kind and nature of the objects, which being the property of the Emperor of Germany, are consequently to remain at his disposal. They will agree either on the sale to the kingdom of Italy, of the objects above-mentioned, or their exchange for an equivalent quantity of artillery, or other objects of the same, or of a different nature, which shall have been left by the French armies in the Hereditary States.

Every facility and every assistance shall be given to the Austrian troops, and to the Civil and Military Administrations, to return into the Austrian States, by the most convenient and sure ways, as well as to the conveyance of the Imperial artillery, the naval and military magazines, and other objects which are not comprehended in the stipulations of sale or exchange which may be made.

XXIV. The ratifications of the present treaty shall be exchanged within the space of eight days, or sooner if possible.

Done and signed at Presburgh the 26th of December. 1805.

(Signed)

CH. MAUR. TALLEYRAND, (L. S.)
JN. Prince LICHTENSTEIN, (L. S.)
IGNAZ, Count De GIULAI.

We have approved, and do approve, the above treaty, in all and each of its articles therein contained: we declare, that it is accepted, ratified and confirmed; and we promise, that it shall be inviolably observed. In faith of which, we have given these presents, signed with our hand, counter-signed, and sealed with our Imperial seal.—At the palace of Schoenbrun, 27th Dec. 1805.

By the Emperor NAPOLEON.

The Min. Sec. of State, H. B. MARET.
The Minister of Foreign Relations,
CH. MAUR. TALLEYRAND.

The following article, which is extracted from the Vienna Gazette of the 8th Dec. sufficiently shews the implacable spirit by which the Emperor Napoleon is actuated against this country. It must be considered as official, and appeared while Talleyrand was at Vienna:

"Thus will the Emperor Napoleon again, a third time, give peace, not to France alone, but to the continent, and more particularly to the Austrian States. England is at length conquered in her allies. How then is this general peace to be obtained, and rendered satisfactory to all parties? What remains but that England should consent to her share of sacrifices? The Emperor has conquered half of the Austrian Empire—will he surrender it without equivalents? Shall England, *skulking behind her dirty Channel*, encourage the Continent to war? Shall she shed the blood, and, as far as in her lies, exhaust the treasury of France, and suffer nothing in return? The Emperor Napoleon will not suffer this—England must give something to the common redemption. *Her colonies will doubtless be accepted at their full value in exchange for the conquered provinces—England must purchase peace as she has purchased war.*"

BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR.

We have as yet only found room for the Gazette official accounts of this highly important and unparallelled victory. But as every circumstance respecting this glorious battle, as well as every incident relative to the death of the truly great and much lamented Lord Nelson, must be deeply interesting, not only to his own country, but to the world in general, we have selected the following particulars as the most interesting.

Previous to the action, his Lordship had fully explained to every captain in the fleet the mode in which he intended to attack the enemy's line, and every ship also received such particular secret instructions, that very few signals were requisite in the battle. Before the action began, the following sentence

was

was conveyed, by telegraph, to all the ships in the fleet: "*England expects that every man will do his duty.*" On its being explained by the captains to their several crews, it was received with an enthusiasm which shewed that the expectations of their country would not be disappointed on this occasion; and indeed, it is impossible to convey an adequate idea of the general joy that pervaded every ship at the prospect of at last bringing the enemy's fleet to action. By none, perhaps, was this so forcibly and sincerely felt as by his Lordship.—After the many anxious days and nights that he had passed, since the commencement of the war, in watching or pursuing the flying foe, he now, for the first time, had the satisfaction to behold the enemy he had so long sought for, drawn up to receive him, and in a situation where they had neither batteries nor mooring chains to trust for protection.

Whilst bearing down upon the enemy's line, he repeatedly said, "that it was the happiest day of his life, and that from the plan of attack which he had laid down, he expected, that he should have possession of twenty of the enemy's ships before night;" a prediction which was verified in so remarkable a manner, that we hardly know whether most to admire the consummate science and wisdom with which the plan of attack was previously arranged, or the cool intrepidity with which it was carried into complete execution; as not one single ship escaped of that part of the enemy's line on which his Lordship had directed the principal efforts to be made, and the total number of ships which had actually surrendered before night, we have now every reason to believe was twenty, of which the Achille and a Spanish ship were burned, and the Redoubtable sunk after the action; but all of them had previously struck their colours.

A few minutes before twelve he repeated the signal to engage quite close, and almost at the same moment the enemy opened his fire upon the Victory and the Royal Sovereign, which led their respective divisions. The latter ship was at first unsupported, from the difficulty which the Mars and Tonnant found in keeping their way in flaws of wind perpetually shifting; but, in ten minutes the Tonnant supported her most gallantly indeed, in action with the Monarca, (which fell aboard her,) and the Mars was as closely engaged with the Fougeux, which struck to her. The Santa Anna of 112 guns, was well fought, and being supported by the Indomptable, of 84, was a full match for the Royal Sovereign. The latter, however, stuck to the Santa Anna, dismasted her, and beat her almost to pieces; and she at length struck to Admiral Collingwood.

"The heaviest part of the action of the rear division fell on these three ships, until the line having been broken, the Belleisle and Bellerophon got closely engaged with a group of four ships, consisting of the Algesiras, (formerly our Hannibal) the Argonaute, the Aigle, and the Bahama; every one of which were taken. The Bellerophon and Belleisle too plainly tell by their returns, how much they contributed to the victory.

While this was passing with Admiral Collingwood's division, that of Lord Nelson was equally engaged.—The Victory opened her fire at a quarter after twelve, and endeavoured to break the French line by passing under the stern of the Bucentaure, of 80 guns, bearing the commander in chief's flag, and the finest ship in the French navy. He here met with a most gallant and determined resistance, in the Redoubtable, of 84 guns, who closed upon the Bucentaure for her support, so that the Victory could not avoid running her on board; and being entangled with her, both ships payed off before the wind, unable to disengage from each other. This accident, however, proved fatal to the Redoubtable, inasmuch as she had the whole strength of the Victory upon her; at the same time the San Leandro and the Neptune, the latter of which was on the same line with the Bucentaure and her sister ship, severely annoyed the Admiral.

The Temeraire, Capt. Harvey, was close in the wake of the Victory, and having run between her and the Intrepid, of 74 guns, got foul of her, and by paying off, found herself likewise foul of the Redoubtable, and locked in between these two ships. In this situation she was obliged to fight both sides, and being boarded at the same time by both antagonists, was obliged to make

a desperate exertion to save herself from the great bodies of troops which poured in upon her. A terrible contest ensued, in which at one time the enemy had even advanced upon her poop, and were struggling for her colours.—Captain Harvey succeeded in repulsing both sets of boarders, and following his blow, on board the Intrepid of 74 guns, got possession of her after a most severe conflict.

The third ship in this division, the Neptune, of 98, Capt. Freemantle, took up the Bucentaure, which had been forced out of Lord Nelson's grasp, and engaged her for some time, supported most gallantly by the Conqueror, the ship astern of her; but observing the Santissima Trinidada, of 140 guns, separated from the group of ships which were locked together, and presenting her stern, and apparently unable for want of seaman-ship to bring her head round, placed himself within pistol-shot, and after a close action of above 40 minutes, succeeded in carrying away the mizen and main-masts. By this accident she payed off, but the Neptune preserved her advantage, and in ten minutes more her foremast went. Shortly after which an English Jack was thrown over her starboard quarter; and several of her Officers hailing the Neptune at the same time, announced to her that this magnificent ship, the largest in the world, had struck to her!

The Conqueror, during this period, observing that the enemy's van had wore, bore down upon them to check the progress of six sail that were passing to windward: and she, together with the Leviathan and Orion, maintained a very heavy action with the San Juste, San Augustin, and the San Francis d'Asis, all of which struck.

At a quarter past four the Victory and Royal Sovereign, which had disengaged themselves, and taken a most distinguished part against the reserve of the enemy, commanded by Gravina, made the signal to haul to the wind on the larboard tack, when the firing ceased, leaving us in possession of 18 sail of the line, exclusive of the Achille, which was on fire, and soon blew up.

The brave Capt. James Nichol Morris, of the Colossus, was badly wounded in the bend of the knee, but did not leave the deck till the action was over; he then fainted through loss of blood in going down to his cot. His ship did wonders, she had the greatest number killed and wounded in the fleet; a 32-pound shot went through the cockpit, knocked down the table, and hurt the surgeon's-mate in the breast.

Capt. Durham, of the Defiance, was only confined to his cabin four days; though he had a bad wound in his leg, and another in his side. The Defiance considered the Prince of Asturias (Gravina's ship) her opponent; she battered her three quarters of an hour, and obliged her to sheer off. The rigging of the Defiance was so much cut to pieces that she was unmanageable, but luckily she got along-side of L'Aigle, and soon obliged her to strike; an officer and 50 men took possession of her, but she was lost in the gale. Her 1st and 2d Captains were killed.

Most of our officers were picked off in the glorious battle of Trafalgar, by marksmen who were all quartered in the tops of the French ships of war; most of whom were native Tyrolese goat-shooters, enlisted, or rather trepanned into the French armies, in the late war, when the French passed the Tyrol.

The loss of the English in this action has been already officially published.—That of the enemy can only be guessed at from circumstances.—The 20 ships which struck, had about 18000 men on board, of these 3000 were killed, and near 4000 wounded, and more than 1500 were lost in the wrecks.—The Spanish prisoners sent to Cadiz were about 5000, and the French prisoners sent to England near 4000.—The combined fleet exceeded in strength that of the British by six ships, 474 guns, and 8124 men.

The following is an official statement of the Spanish prisoners taken in the battle of Trafalgar, who have been sent to Spain from Gibraltar, previous to the 21st of December:

1 Rear-Admiral, 1 Chief of Brigade, 6 Captains of line of battle ships, 2 Captains of frigates, 200 other naval and military officers—Total officers, 210. —4589 seamen and soldiers.

Nearly five hundred pounds have been subscribed by the garrison of Gibraltar, for the purpose of erecting on the rock a naval pillar, as a tribute of affection and respect to the memory of the late Lord Nelson.

The

The following relation of the last moments of the Heroic Nelson, is given by Mr Beatty, surgeon, and Mr Bourke, purser of the Victory:

"About the middle of the action Lord Nelson was upon the quarter-deck, where he resolved to take his station. A few minutes before he was wounded, Mr Bourke was near him; he looked stedfastly at him, and said, "Bourke, I expect every man to be upon his station." Mr Bourke took the hint, and went to his proper situation in the cock-pit.

"At this time his Lordship's Secretary, Mr Scott, who was communicating some orders to an officer at a distant part of the quarter deck, was cut almost in two by a cannon-shot. He expired on the instant, and was thrown overboard. Lord Nelson said, as if doubtful, to a Midshipman that was near him, "Was that Scott?" The Midshipman replied, he believed it was. He exclaimed "Poor fellow!"

"He was now walking the quarter-deck, and about three yards from the stern, the space he generally walked before he turned back. His Lordship was in the *act of turning* on the quarter-deck, with his face towards the enemy, when he was mortally wounded in the left breast by a musket ball, from the mizen mast of the Redoubtable.—He instantly fell. Two sailors, who were near, raised him in their arms, and carried him to the cock-pit. He was immediately laid upon a bed, and the following is the substance of the conversation which really took place in the cock-pit between his Lordship, Captain Hardy, Mr Bourke, and Mr Beatty.

"Upon seeing him brought down, Mr Bourke immediately ran to him.—"I fear," he said, "your Lordship is wounded." "Mortally, mortally." "I hope not, my dear Lord; let Mr Beatty examine your wound." "It is of no use," exclaimed the dying Nelson; "he had better attend to others."

"His Lordship was raised up; and Mr Beatty, whose attention was anxiously fixed upon the eyes of his patient, as an indication the most certain when a wound is mortal, after a few moments, glanced his eye on Bourke, and expressed his opinion in his countenance.—Lord Nelson now turned to Bourke, and said, "Tell Hardy to come to me." Bourke left the cock-pit. Beatty now said, "Suffer me, my Lord, to probe the wound with my finger—I will give you no pain." Lord Nelson permitted him, and passing his left hand round his waist, he probed it with the fore finger of his right.

"When Bourke returned into the cock-pit with Captain Hardy, Lord Nelson told the latter to come near him—"Kiss me, Hardy!" he exclaimed.—Captain Hardy kissed his cheek. "I hope your Lordship (said he) will still live to enjoy your triumph."—"Never, Hardy (he exclaimed,) I am dying; I am a dead man all over; Beatty will tell you so—Bring the fleet to an anchor; you have all done your duty—God bless you."—Captain Hardy now said, "I suppose Collingwood, my dear Lord, is to command the fleet?"—*Never* (he exclaimed) *while I live*;"—meaning, doubtless, that so long as his gallant spirit survived, he would never desert his duty.

"What passed after this was merely casual. His Lordship's last words were to Mr Beattie, whilst he was expiring in his arms—"I could have wished to have lived to enjoy this; but God's will be done."—"My Lord, (exclaimed Hardy,) you die in the midst of triumph."—"Do I, Hardy?"—He smiled faintly—"God be praised!"

Upon Capt. Hardy's mentioning that 19 had struck, his countenance brightened a little, but it was only for a moment. He convulsively grasped Capt. Hardy's hand, and upon attempting to pronounce the word *Victory*, the blood rushed suddenly from the lungs into the throat, and he expired calmly, and without a groan. Thus died one of the greatest heroes that England ever produced.

On removing the ball after his Lordship's death, a portion of the gold lace and pad of the epaulet, with a small piece of the coat, were found firmly attached to it.

The account of Lord Nelson's death was even received at Cadiz by the Spaniards, particularly the officers, with sorrow and regret they said, "That tho' he had been the ruin of their navy, they could not but lament his fate, as being the most generous enemy, and the greatest Commander of the age!"—An eulogium highly honourable to the Spanish character.

SCOT-

Scottish Chronicle.

COURT OF SESSION.

Ogilvie against Moss.

THIS was a curious and important mercantile question. Among the papers of William Marshall, late assistant cashier to the Dundee Banking Company, there was found a bill for L.425, signed by W. Moss. The name of the drawer was not affixed to the bill, but it was blank indorsed by Marshall, who afterwards left Scotland; and the action was brought by Mr Ogilvie, the trustee for Marshall's creditors, to receive payment. The Magistrates of Dundee decerned for payment of the bill, and also of some additional advance, which appeared in a jotting on the bill. Moss presented a bill of advocation to the Court of Session. The Lord Ordinary assoilzied the defender, as he was of opinion the bill was defective of an essential requisite, the drawer's or creditor's name. But the Court of Session were of opinion, that when a person accepted a bill, tho' it is blank in the name of the drawer, he becomes bound to pay the person who has a right to the debt; and it is of no consequence whether it has the drawer's name, if it can be clearly shewn in whom the right of payment exists. The Court therefore altered the interlocutor of the Lord Ordinary, and repelled the defence, that the bill is not probative, and found the defender liable in expences.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments have been published in the London Gazette of their respective dates.

Carlton-house, Nov. 15. The Prince of Wales has appointed John Clerk, Esq. his Royal Highness's Solicitor General for Scotland, (vice Lord Robertson.)

Windsor, Nov. 21. The King was pleased to invest General the Right Hon. Lord Cathcart with the Ensigns of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, his Lordship having previously received the honour of Knighthood.

Whitehall, Nov. 30. His Majesty has granted the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom, to Major General George Prevost, Governor of Dominica, and to Major Gen. Sir Cha. Green, Gov. of Surinam.

Whitehall, Jan. 27. The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint Sir Rupert George, Knt. Ambrose Serle, Thomas Hamilton, James Bowen, John Douglas, Esqrs. and John Harness, Doctor of Physic, to be his Majesty's Commissioners for conducting the Transport Service, for the care of Sick and Wounded Seamen, and for the care and custody of Prisoners of War.

Whitehall, Jan. 29. The King has been pleased to confer the honour of the most Hon. Order of the Bath on Rear Admiral William Earl of Northesk, and Rear Admiral Sir Richard John Strachan, Bart.

—To grant the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom to Thomas Masterman Hardy, Esq. Captain in the Royal Navy; and to Gonville Bromhead, Esq. Brig Gen. of his Majesty's Forces.

February 1. 1806. At the Court at the Queen's Palace, present. the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council, his Highness the Duke of Gloucester was, by his Majesty's command, introduced into the Privy Council of the United Kingdom by Earl Camden, Lord President, and his Highness took his place at the Board on his Majesty's left hand.

Feb. 5. 1806.—At the Court at the Queen's palace, this day, his Majesty was pleased to deliver the custody of the Privy Seal to Henry Viscount Sidmouth, who took the oaths and his place at the Board accordingly.

Same day, Francis Earl of Moira, Richard Chandos Earl Temple, Henry Petty, Esq. (commonly called Lord Henry Petty,) Charles Grey, Esq. and the Hon. Charles James Fox, were, by his Majesty's command, sworn of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council.

Same day, his Majesty was pleased to appoint John Earl Spencer, and the Rt. Hon. William Windham, two of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and they were sworn in accordingly.

—To appoint William Lord Auckland, President, and Richard Earl Temple, Vice President, of the committee of council for Trade and Foreign plantations.

Whitehall, Feb. 7. The King has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to the Right Hon. Thomas Erskine, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, stile, and title of Baron Erskine, of Restormel castle, in the county of Cornwall.

Feb. 7. His Majesty in council was pleased to deliver the Great Seal to Thomas Lord Erskine, who thereupon took the oaths, and his place at the Board accordingly.

—To appoint the Rt. Hon. Charles James Fox, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and he was sworn in accordingly.

Same day, George Viscount Morpeth, Lord John Townshend, Thomas Lord Erskine, and Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Esq.

Esq. were, by his Majesty's command, sworn of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council.

Feb. 8. The King has been pleased to grant to Gen. Francis Earl of Moira, the office of Master-General of his Majesty's Ordnance of the United Kingdom.

—To appoint the Right Hon. General Richard Fitzpatrick to be his Majesty's Secretary at War.

Feb. 11.—To constitute and appoint the Rt. Hon. Wm Wyndham Baron Grenville; the Right Hon. Henry Petty, (commonly called Lord Henry Petty); John Charles Spencer, Esq. (commonly called Viscount Althorp,); the Right Hon. William Wickham, and John Courtnay, Esq. to be Commissioners for executing the office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

—To grant to the Right Hon. Henry Petty, (commonly called Lord Henry Petty,) the office of Chancellor and Under Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

—To appoint the Right Hon. Charles Grey, Sir Philip Stephens, Bart. John Markham, Esq. Rear-Admiral of the White, Sir Charles Morice Pole, Bart. Admiral of the Blue. Sir Harry Neale, Bart. William Russel, Esq. (commonly called Lord William Russel,) and the Right Hon. William Lord Kensington, to be his Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions, islands, and territories thereunto belonging.

—To appoint the Right Hon. Gilbert Baron Minto, George John Earl Spencer, the Right Hon. William Windham, Chas. James Fox, William Wyndham Baron Grenville, Lord Henry Petty, the Right Hon. George Howard, (commonly called Viscount Morpeth,) the Right Hon. John Hiley Addington, and the Right Hon John Sullivan, to be his Majesty's Commissioners for the Management of the Affairs of India.

—To appoint the Right Hon. Henry Earl of Carnarvon to be Master of the Horse to his Majesty.

Feb. 12. His Grace John Duke of Bedford, Henry Earl of Carnarvon, John Joshua Earl of Carysfort, Charles Augustus Lord Ossulston, St Andrew Lord St John of Bletsoe, and William Elliot Esq. were sworn of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council.

His Majesty, in Council, was this day pleased to declare his Grace John Duke of Bedford Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

—To deliver the custody of the Seals of the Duchy and County-Palatine of Lancaster to the Right Hon. Edward Earl of Derby.

Feb. 1806.

Feb. 15.—To grant the dignities of Baron and Viscount of the united kingdom to Thomas Anson Esq. and his heirs male, by the titles of Baron Soberton, and Viscount Anson of Shugborough, in the county of Stafford.

—The dignity of a Baron of the united kingdom, to John Dennis Marquis of Sligo, and his heirs male, by the title of Baron Monteagle of Westport in the county of Mayo.

—To Hugh Earl of Eglinton, and his heirs male, by the stile and title of Baron Ardrossan of Ardrossan, in the county of Ayr.

—To James Earl of Lauderdale, and his heirs male, by the stile and title of Baron Lauderdale of Thirlestone, in the county of Berwick.

—To George Earl of Granard, and his heirs male, by the title of Baron Granard, of Castle Donnington, in the county of Leicester.

—To John Crewe, Esq. and his heirs male, by the stile and title of Baron Crewe, of Crewe, in the County of Chester.

—To William Lygon, Esq. and his heirs male, by the title of Baron Beauchamp of Powdyke, in the county of Worcester.

—To appoint Francis Earl of Moira to be Constable of the Tower of London, and Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the Tower Hamlets, in the room of the Marquis Cornwallis, deceased.

—To grant to the Right Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan the office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy.

—To appoint Robert Earl of Buckinghamshire, and John Joshua Earl of Carysfort, to the office of Postmaster-General.

—To appoint Richard Chandos Earl Temple, and Lord John Townshend, to the office of Paymaster General of his Majesty's Forces.

—To appoint Lord Charles Spencer, to the office of Master and Worker of the Mint.

—To grant to Alexander Davison, Esq. the office of Treasurer of the Ordnance of the united kingdom.

—To John Calcraft, Esq. the office of Clerk of the Ordnance of the united kingdom.

Feb. 18.—To John Macmahon Esq. the office of Storekeeper of the Ordnance.

—To Lord Robert Spencer, the office of Surveyor General of his Majesty's woods, forests, &c.

Dublin Castle, Feb. 6. —His Majesty has granted the dignity of Earl of the kingdom of Ireland, to the following noblemen and their heirs male, viz.

To Arthur Viscount Gosford, now Earl Gosford. Laurence Parsons Harman, Viscount

count Oxmantown, now Earl of Ross. Chas. Viscount Somerton, Archbishop of Dublin, now Earl of Normantown. And Charles Viscount Charleville, now Earl of Charleville;

And the dignity of a Baron of Ireland to Peter Isaac Thellusson Esq. by the stile and title of Baron Rendlesham of Rendlesham.

Jan. 28. The King has been pleased to grant to the Right Honourable Robert Banks Lord Hawkesbury, the office of Constable of his Majesty's Castle of Dover; and also the office of Warden and Keeper of his Majesty's Cinque Ports, and the office of Admiralty within the said Cinque Ports and their members, and likewise all wrecks of the sea whatsoever.

Carlton House, Feb 7.

The Prince of Wales has been pleased to appoint William Adam, Esq. to be Chancellor and Keeper of his Royal Highness's Great Seal, in the room of the Right Hon. Lord Erskine, now Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain. And William Garrow, Esq. to be Attorney-General to his Royal Highness.

Downing Street, Feb. 4. The King has been pleased to appoint Sir Henry Russel Knt. to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal. And Sir Wm. Burroughs, Bart. one of the Puisne Judges of the same Court.

Lord Henry Petty is elected M. P. for the University of Cambridge, in room of the Rt. Hon. William Pitt, deceast.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 25. At Kimbolton Castle, by special licence, Charles Palmer, Esq. of Luckley Park, Berkshire, to the Right Hon. Lady Madelina Sinclair, eldest daughter of the Duke of Gordon, and widow of Sir Robert Sinclair of Murkle, Bart. The Duke and Duchess of Manchester, Duke and Duchess of Bedford, Marquis of Tavistock, and Lady Charlotte Lennox, were present.

Dec. 10. At Inverness, William Falconer, Esq. late of Jamaica, to Miss Christian Macintosh, eldest daughter of John Macintosh, Esq late Provost of Inverness.

—. At Drayton Basset, Staffordshire, the Rev. William Cockburn, Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge, and brother of Sir James Cockburn, Bart. to Miss Elizabeth Peel, second daughter of Sir Robert Peel, Bart. Member of Parliament for Tamworth.

24. At Glasgow, George Houstoun, Esq. of Johnstoun, to Miss Walkinshaw, daughter of the late James Walkinshaw, Esq. of Walkinshaw,

Dec. 26. At West Grange, John Bell Esq. surgeon, Edinburgh, to Miss Rosina Agnes Congalton, eldest surviving daughter of Dr Charles Congalton.

Dec. 27. At Prestonkirk, Mr Arch. Dunlop merchant, Leith, to Miss Mary Macqueen, daughter of the Rev. Mr Daniel Macqueen, Prestonkirk.

31. George Paterson of Cunoquhy, Esq. to Miss Moncrief Lindesay, daughter of the late William Lindesay of Feddinch, Esq.

Lately, W. Sharman, Esq. of Moira Castle, to Miss Crawford, only daughter of John Crawford, Esq. of Crawfordsburn.

Jan. 1. At Sunbury Church, Middlesex, Thomas Allan, Esq. banker in Edinburgh, to Miss Christian Smith, second daughter of George Smith, Esq. of Coniston.

1. The Rev. Mr Ireland, to Miss Margaret Spalding, daughter of the late Mr Chas. Spalding, confectioner in Edinburgh.

1. The Rev. William Burns, minister at Dun, to Miss Elizabeth Chalmers, daughter of Mr James Chalmers, printer in Aberdeen.

3. At Millhead, Norman Lockhart, Esq. son of the late Charles Lockhart, Esq. of Muiravonside, to Miss Phillis Barbara Macmurdo, daughter of the late John Macmurdo, Esq

—. At Glasgow, John M'Ilwham, Esq. of Hyde Park, to Miss Adeliza Struthers, daughter of the late John Struthers, Esq. brewer in Glasgow.

8 At London, Brigadier-General Clephane, M. P. for Kinross-shire, to Miss Lætitia Bold, daughter of Jonas Bold, Esq.

9. At Edinburgh, Lieut.-Col. Alexander Beatson of Knowle, to Miss Davidson Reid, daughter of David Reid, Esq. Commissioner of the Customs.

—. At New Mills, near Dalkeith, Capt. Stiven, of the Edinburgh militia, to Miss Brodie, daughter of Mr James Brodie.

24. At Borthwickshiels, Charles Erskine, Esq. writer in Melrose, to Miss Pott, only daughter of the late George Pott, Esq. of Todrig.

24. At Edinburgh, William Gracie, Esq. writer to the signet, to Miss Elizabeth Emily James, eldest daughter of Thomas James, Esq. of Hensingham Hall, Cumberland.

24. At Westfield, William Forbes, Esq. of Callender, to Miss Agnes Chalmers, daughter of John Chalmers, Esq. of Westfield, near Aberdeen.

27. At the Cottage on the Hill, near Brechin, David Allardice, Esq. younger of Pittendrich, to Miss Straton, daughter of the Rev. Mr Straton, of the Episcopal Chapel, Brechin.

Feb 7. At Edinburgh, Sir Thomas Gibson Carmichael of Skirling, Bart. to Miss Janet Dundas, second daughter of the late Major-General Thos. Dundas of Carronhall.

BIRTHS.

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March 17. At Trincomale, the Lady of Captain Laurence of the 19th foot, a son, being the third child she has presented to her husband on St Patrick's day.

Nov. 26 At Donegal house, Belfast, the Marchioness of Donnegal, a son.

Dec. 14. At Bernice, Mrs Fletcher, a son.

21. At Bartley Lodge, Hants, the Lady of Charles Lyell, Esq. of Kinordy, a daughter.

23. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Walter Scott, Esq. advocate, a son.

27. At Winchburgh, Mrs Thomas Allan, a son.

27. At Edinburgh, the Lady of the Rev. Dr Lamont, of Erncrogo, a son.

29. The Lady of Major Howard Douglas, a daughter.

Jan. 5. At Edinburgh, Mrs Hay, wife of Mr James Hay, writer to the signet, a son.

5. At ———. the Lady of Capt. Halkett, Royal Navy, a daughter.

5. At Glack, Mrs M'Kenzie of Glack, a daughter.

7. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Hope Steuart, Esq. of Ballechan, a son.

13. At Edinburgh, Mrs Mackenzie, wife of Colin Mackenzie Esq. Principal Clerk of Session, a son.

—. The Lady of Marmaduke Constable Maxwell, Esq. a son.

3 At Dalyell Lodge, Mrs Dalyell of Lingo, a son.

30 At Mellerstain, Mrs Baillie of Jerviswood, a son

21. At London, the Countess of Elgin, a daughter.

—. At ditto, the Lady of Robert Dallas, Esq. M. P. a daughter.

—. At London, the Lady of Henry Thornton, Esq. M P a daughter.

31 Mrs Scott of Harden, a son.

Feb. 1 At Balbardy, Mrs Marjoribanks of Marjoribanks, a son

2. At Scotscraig, Mrs Dalgliesh, a son.

—. At London, the Lady of Major Campbell, 78th regt. a son.

4. At Portsmouth, the Lady of Capt. Oliver, of his Majesty's ship Mars, a daughter, which died next morning.

4. At Gravesend, the Lady of Captain Robert Campbell, of the royal navy, a son.

6. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Sir William Ramsay of Bamff, Bart. a son.

5. At Bromley, the Lady of James Ford, Esq. of Finhaven, a daughter.

7. At Ravelrig, the Lady of Col. Henderson, a daughter.

8. The Lady of Major M'Kellar of the Royals, a son.

11. At Edinburgh, the Countess of Loudoun and Moira, a daughter.

13. At Glasgow, the Right Hon. Lady Janet Buchanan, a daughter.

DEATHS.

1805. *Jan.* 12. At Brodera, in the East Indies, Lieut. Augustus Pitt Knight, of the 6th regiment of Bombay native infantry: and at Calcutta, on the 4th of October following, Major Henry Knight Erskine, of the 50th regiment, sons of Lieutenant-Colonel Knight Erskine of Pittodrie

Aug. 27. On board the General Stuart, on the passage from Madras to Bengal, Allan Spottiswoode, youngest son of the late James Spottiswoode, Esq of Dunipace.

Sept. 19. At Gardepore, in the East Indies, Capt Peter Abercromby, of the 8th Light Dragoons.

Oct. 5. At Ghazeepore, in the province of Benares, in India, aged 67, the most noble Charles Cornwallis, Marquis and Earl Cornwallis, Viscount Brome, and Baron Cornwallis, Knight of the Garter, and a Baronet, a General in the Army, Lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets, Constable of the Tower, Colonel of the 33d foot, and Governor General of India. He was born December 31st, 1738, succeeded his father Charles, the late Earl, June 23d, 1762, and is succeeded by his only son, Charles, Viscount Brome, (who married Louisa, daughter of the Duke of Gordon,) now Marquis Cornwallis.

His Lordship sailed from England in April last, in the Medusa frigate, to take upon him the Government of the extensive territories of the East India Company, being appointed successor to the Marquis Wellesley, who had resigned the government, after eight years of arduous service. His Lordship arrived, after a very fortunate voyage, on the 30th of July, at Calcutta, and immediately assumed the Government.

His Lordship's death was not occasioned by any particular disease. He was far from well when arrived; but thinking that the aspect of affairs in the Upper Provinces demanded his immediate presence, instead of waiting until he should recover from the effects of his voyage, he set out on the 7th of August, by water, to take the personal command of the army. By being confined in a boat, he was prevented from taking his usual exercise, and this circumstance, aided by the great heat of the weather, had the effect of depriving him of his appetite. The consequence was, that he was reduced to extreme debility, which daily increased. He, however, still proceeded forward, but was at last obliged to be put-a-shore at a place called Ghazeepore, about 600 miles above Calcutta, where he expired, to the infinite regret of the whole Indian community.

Oct.

Oct. 15. At Calcutta, after a short illness, in the 41st year of his age, Lieut.-Col. Jas. Achilles Kilpatrick, of the Madras Establishment, and many years British Resident at the Court of Hydrabad.

15. In Jamaica, Thomas Whytlaw, Esq. late merchant in Glasgow.

—. At sea, after two days illness, Capt. William Richardson, of his Majesty's sloop L'Utile.

—. On his voyage from Calcutta to Bombay, Captain Henry Morison, second son of the late James Morison of Dunbrae.

Oct. 18. On his passage home from New Orleans, Mr John Buchanan, late merchant, in Glasgow.

—. At Prince Edward's Island, in the Gulph of St Lawrence, North America, aged 83, P. Stewart, Esq. late his Majesty's Chief Justice of that Island.

Oct. 23. At Antigua, Captain William Campbell, of the 69th regiment of foot, youngest son of the late John Campbell Esq. of Lochend.

Lately, at Deventer in Holland, M. Van Schimmelpenninck, wine merchant there, and father of the Grand Pensionary; a very respectable man. In consequence of his death there was a general Court mourning at the Hague.

Nov. 17. At London, suddenly, aged 80, Susanna Louisa Dowager Lady St John of Bletsoe.

—. At Titchfield, Mrs E. Thompson, Lady of Rear Admiral Thompson.

19. At Glasgow, Mrs Kingan, widow of the Rev. John Kingan, late minister of Crawford.

19. At Fort William, aged 52, Mr James Donaldson, Surveyor of the Military Roads.

19. At Colchester, aged 17, Lady Sarah Montgomery, second daughter of the late Archibald Earl of Eglinton.

20. At the King's Mews, Charing-cross, London, Mr Freer, one of the coachmen to his Majesty for near 20 years. And on the same day, William Porter, head postilion to his Majesty. What is remarkable, they were both appointed to their places on the same day.

Nov. 22. At Blackford-house near Edinburgh, Miss Frances Garden Macfarlane; and at London, on the 26th, Miss Margt. Macfarlane, youngest and eldest daughters of the late Walter Macfarlane, Esq.

25. At Sidmonton, in Hampshire, Admiral Sir Robert Kingsmill, Bart. in the 75th year of his age, a celebrated Naval Commander.

25. At London, Lady Charlotte Hornby, spouse of Edmund Hornby, Esq. and only daughter of the Earl of Derby, by Lady Elizabeth Hamilton, only sister of the late Duke of Hamilton.

—. At Fareham in Hants, aged 105, Elizabeth Spencer, who many years ago lost her eye-sight, but recovered it again about her 100dth year.

—. At Litchfield, at an advanced age, Andrew Newton, Esq. brother of the late pious and learned Bishop Newton. His property, which was considerable, was employed to a liberal extent in private acts of charity and beneficence. The noble institution which he founded and endowed some years ago, at Litchfield, for Widows of Clergymen (and for their unmarried daughters above the age of 50), will distinguish his name and perpetuate his memory. He enjoyed a gratification which charity has seldom ventured to taste, and affluence has seldom lived long enough to afford; he gave, for the purpose above-mentioned, 20,000l. during his own life.

30. At Edinburgh, suddenly, while transacting business in his office, Alex. Thomson, Esq. Deputy Cashier of Excise, greatly regreted.

Dec. 2. At Edinburgh, Lieut. David Johnston, royal navy, son of the deceased Mr Robert Johnston, merchant in Edinburgh, in the 30th year of his age. He was wounded last war in the West Indies, and off Camperdown under Lord Duncan. He fought afterwards under Lord Nelson at Copenhagen, but never recovered from the fatigues of that memorable engagement.

11. At London, in his 75th year, Mr Thomas King, the celebrated comedian. He first appeared at Drury Lane Theatre, in 1748, having exchanged the attorney's quill for the tragic truncheon. His first essays being passed over without notice, and the characters in his view being preoccupied by veteran performers, he repaired to Bath, and afterwards to Ireland, where he rapidly accomplished himself in his profession. He was recalled to Drury Lane Stage in the year 1759, where he was received as one of the first comic performers of the day. For forty years he was then constantly before the public, and the favourite TOM KING ever continued to meet with high and deserved approbation.—Those who recollect his *Lord Ogleby*, *Sir Peter Teazle*, *Tom*, *Brass*, and *Lissardo*, must acknowledge he had no rival in those parts. He was a proprietor of the Bristol Theatre, and of Sadler's Wells, both gaining concerns; but unfortunately his daily industry experienced sad defalcations from his nightly hazard!—He was manager of Drury Lane Theatre for six years, during which he acquitted himself with great credit; but on some difference between him and the proprietors in 1788, he relinquished that situation, and finally quitted the stage

in 1801. In private life he was full of whim, anecdote, and pleasantry; and his general conduct bore, even on the most trying occasions, the stamp of the strictest integrity.

Dec. 12. At London, Mr John Almon, formerly an eminent bookseller in Piccadilly.

12. At Chelsea, in the 67th year of his age, Henry Samson Woodfall, Esq. between 30 and 40 years proprietor of the Public Advertiser, in which first appeared the celebrated Letters of Junius.

13. At Berwick, aged 69, Mrs Phorson, widow of Mr Wm. Phorson bookseller.

—. At the Palace, Kilkenny, in the 75th year of his age, the Right Rev. Hugh Hamilton, D D. F.R.S. and M.R.I.A. Lord Bishop of Ossory, formerly a Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, and Professor of Natural Philosophy. His writings in several branches of science ranked him among the brightest ornaments of the University of which he was a member.

14. At Portsmouth, Lieut.-Col. Erskine Hope, of the 16th regt. only son of the late Arch. Hope, Esq. Collector of Excise.

16. At Wilton Lodge, aged 66, Mrs Grant, mother of the Lady of James Anderson, Esq. late of Bengal.

17. At London, after a short illness, the Right Hon. Henry Beauchamp, eleventh Lord St John, of Bletsoe. His Lordship dying without male issue, having left four daughters only, is succeeded in his title and estates by his brother the Hon. St Andrew St John, Member in the last five successive Parliaments for the county of Bedford.

17. At Edinburgh, Mr Claud Wight, late of the customs, Leith.

18. At Bristol Hotwells, after a short illness, Mrs Blair, widow of Major Blair of Blair, and daughter of the late Sydenham Williams, Esq. of Horingstone, Dorsetshire:

18. At Kilduff House, Miss Ann Cameron, second daughter of Col. Cameron, Lochiel.

20. At London, Mrs Day, wife of Wm. Day, Esq. solicitor, and daughter of the late Wm. French, Esq. of Glasgow.

20 At Dalkeith, Mr David Crichton, wine merchant.

20. At Gartshore, John Gartshore, Esq. of Gartshore, one of his Majesty's Deputy Lieutenants for the county of Dumbarton; a gentleman of great integrity and goodness of heart.

20. At Edinburgh, after a short illness, Mrs Duff, wife of Lieut. Col. James Duff, of the Inverness-shire Militia, daughter of Lady Louisa Manners, and sister to the Duchess of St Albans and Lady Heathcote. The example of a person cut off so suddenly, in all the bloom of beauty, and in the prime of youth, would alone excite sensations of deep concern; but, when to that description we have to add the most polished urbanity of manners, the most excellent heart, and a disposition the most active in fulfilling all the charities of life, the sorrow for her loss must be profound in the breasts of all who knew her.

A fever of unexampled rapidity, which never for a moment yielded to the efforts of the most skilful physicians, deprived society of one so highly qualified to be its ornament and boast.

21. At Dryden, the Rev. Archibald Scot, minister of Pettinain, son of the Rev. James Scot, D. D. minister of Carluke. Few men have met so early a fate, possessed of more varied accomplishments, more inflexible integrity, more ardent and pure affections.

28. At his seat at Muntham, in Sussex, aged 84, William Frankland, Esq. the only surviving brother of the late Admiral Sir Thomas Frankland of Thirleby Park, near Thirsk, Yorkshire. The early part of his life was actively employed in the East Indies, and in travels through Arabia and the Holy Land; but in his latter years his habits were recluse and studious, and his attentions principally directed to improvements in science, and the application of mechanics to the purposes of manufactures.

30. At London, Mrs Skene, of Scotland-yard, wife of G. Skene, Esq. chief clerk of the Police-Office, after languishing for a fortnight in the most severe pain. It appeared, that on the 14th of Dec. the deceased went to meet her daughter on her return from Scotland, and accompanied her home to her house in Scotland-yard.—They sat together till a late hour at night, when the daughter retired to rest, but in a short time was awakened by the shrieks of her mother, whom she found in a blaze of fire, her cap having taken fire and communicated to her clothes. Miss Skene did every thing in her power, by putting blankets over her to extinguish the flames, but it was too late, the vital parts being affected, and a mortification afterwards took place in her right arm.

22. At Edinburgh, Miss Mary Smith, daughter of the late Rev. David Smith, minister of Inverwick.

Jan. 2. At Edinburgh, aged 81, Miss Mary Stewart, daughter of the late George Stewart of Tannachy, Esq.

8. At Gatehouse, James Davitts, Esq. aged 73, one of the oldest and most respectable inhabitants of that place.

—. At London, the Hon. Arthur Stewart, infant son of Lord Garlies, aged 3 weeks

9. At Edinburgh, Mrs Clementina Gellatly, relict of Mr John Moir, merchant in Edinburgh.

17. At

Jan. 17. At Dundee, the Rev. John Anderson, one of the ministers of that town.

17. At Edinburgh, Mrs Margt. Bremner, relict of the late Mr Geo. Grindlay, leather merchant there.

18. At Stoneridge, Thomas Hood of Stoneridge Esq.

18. At Glasgow, Mr Lachlan Stuart, merchant.

19. At Port Glasgow, Mr John Drummond, surgeon.

20. At Montrose, Mrs Kenny of Borrowfield.

20. At Paisley, Mrs M'Kerrel, spouse of Mr Fulton M' Kerrel, merchant.

22. At Glasgow, Mrs Alexander West Hamilton.

23. At his villa at Putney, at half past four in the morning (Thursday Jan. 23.), that illustrious Statesman, the Right Hon. Wm. Pitt, First Lord of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and Constable of Dover Castle; Master of the Trinity House, a Governor of the Charter house, and High Steward of, and representative in Parliament for the University of Cambridge.

The illness which has terminated thus fatally, originated in excessive anxiety, and unwearied attention to business. His whole nervous system was so deranged, that for weeks together, he was unable to sleep, and this privation of rest led to a general breaking up of his constitution. An hereditary gout completed the whole—producing, according to its ordinary effect on a debilitated system, water in the chest, and such a weakness of stomach, that he could neither admit nor retain any sustennance. He had received none for 48 hours before his death. On Tuesday morning his disorder had taken a more favourable turn, and the fever was apparently so abated, that his physicians had hopes of his recovery: but towards the evening, the fever had returned with increased violence, and every symptom was so aggravated, that all expectation was at an end. It became now necessary to acquaint Mr Pitt himself with the imminent danger.

The Bishop of Lincoln, (Dr George Prettyman, formerly his private Secretary,) the oldest and fondest friend of Mr Pitt, was called out of the room, and the following opinion was expressed to him, nearly in these words:—

"He cannot live 48 hours—the disorder has now taken a mortal turn—any attempt to rouse him from his present lethargy would be attended with instant death; he is not strong enough for medicine, nor for any restorative application."

The Bishop now saw the necessity of intimating the danger to Mr Pitt. He fulfilled this painful office with firmness—Mr Pitt was hardly sensible; this dreadful shock had scarcely power to dissipate his lethargy; but, after a few moments he waved his hand, and was left alone with the Bishop.

He had desired that some papers should be brought to him, to which his signature was necessary, and after he had settled all worldly concerns, he received the Sacrament from his venerable friend, in the most composed and recollected state. He afterwards expressed to the Bishop his perfect resignation to the will of Heaven, and his mind bore up, under his nearly exhausted body, with such manly fortitude, that he entered into conversation on religious subjects for some time. He repeatedly expressed, in the strongest terms of humility, a sense of his own unworthiness, and a firm reliance upon the mercy of God through the merits of Christ. He signified a desire to write a few lines, but his exhausted condition deprived him of the power.

During the night his fever continued; and the strong convulsions in his stomach more than once threatned to break up his frame.

The Bishop sat up with him. The physicians now thought proper to discontinue medicine. During the morning of Wednesday, repeated inquiries were made after him, and a statement of his danger was transmitted to his Majesty, to his relations, and most of his friends. The Earl of Chatham took leave of him on Wednesday evening, and the interview was understood to be most tender and affectionate, and particularly distressing to the former. Lady Hester Stanhope, his niece, who had resided with him some time, was the next that passed through the same agonizing ceremony.

The Bishop continued with him all night. The mortal symptoms were now approaching to a crisis. His extremities were already cold, and his senses began to fail. As a last and desperate effort to protract life, blisters were applied to the soles of his feet. They restored him to something of life and recollection, but they could arrest nothing of the progress of death. His last moments were passed without a struggle; and he left the world with a serenity that could only be the result of a consciousness that he had faithfully discharged his duty in it, and that he was resigning his spirit to the will of a beneficent Creator.

Mr Pitt was the second son of that illustrious Statesman, William Earl of Chatham, by Lady Hester Grenville, sister of Earl

Earl Temple, and of the celebrated George Grenville, and aunt to the present Marquis of Buckingham, and Lord Grenville. He was born at Hayes, in Kent, on the 28th of May, 1759. He was never married

The death of this great man is deeply lamented by men of all parties. In a nation of freemen, where talent is appreciated, where it has its usefulness and its scope, the decease of eminent ability must always be regretted. But when to a commanding genius are joined the powers of a cultivated mind, supported and enhanced by purity of principle, and by unsullied integrity, no narrow bounds can be prescribed to the measure of our grief.

To the transcendant abilities and the unblemished integrity of Mr Pitt, the most bitter of his political opponents have ever borne testimony. In his death, these islands have sustained a grievous, an irreparable loss, while civilized Europe has to mourn her boast and ornament. His conduct as a statesman, orator, financier, the aggregate of 20 years devotion of all his mind, all his strength, and all his soul, to the interests and prosperity of his country, are engraven in the grateful recollection of his country. He will be recognized by future generations as the founder of the United Kingdoms; he will be hailed as a man who had foresight and firmness enough in clamorous and burdensome times, steadily to provide for the extinguishing of our debt from its own increase; he will be venerated by our children, as the guardian spirit that stood between us and the horrors of revolution and anarchy; while in succeeding times it will even be held honourable to have lived in the age and country which he adorned and protected.

Jan. 23. At Paisley, aged 20, Mr Benj. Downie, youngest son of the late Benjamin Downie, Esq. of Elairgorts, Stirlingshire.

23. At Perth, Mr Jo. Clark, coppersmith.

—. At Tutimtarvack, Lieut. Jas. Macgregor, of the 5th (or Ross-shire) regiment North British militia.

24. At Glasgow, Mrs Margt. Mill, relict of the deceased Arch. Scott, Esq. royal navy.

25. At Tulloes, David Morrice, Esq. Sheriff-Substitute of Aberdeenshire

—. At Bristol Hot Wells, Lady E. Greville, eldest daughter of the Earl of Warwicke.

25. At Dundee, Mrs Margaret Ogilvy, sister to the late Sir John Ogilvy of Invercarity Bart.

25 At Edinburgh, Mrs Christian Donald, wife of Thomas Learmonth, Esq.

26. At Montrose, David Gemlo, cooper, aged 97. He was one of the few remaining who suffered on suspicion of disaffection in 1745, being sent by the Duke of Cumberland to Stirling Castle, where he was confined two years.

27. At Glasgow, Miss Agnes Blair, daughter of the late Rev. George Blair, minister of Edzel.

27. At Edinbernet, Mrs Stirling of Law.

27. At Cullen, Mr Mungo Rannie, at the advanced age of 79.

—. At Wakefield, Berks, in his 64th year, Gen. George Hotham, Col. of the 14th regt. of foot.

27. At Edinburgh, Thomas Williamson Bruce Esq. of Arnot.

28. At ditto, William Dalzel Colquhoun, of Garscadden, Esq.

28 At ditto, Mrs Isabella Findlay, wife of Mr Alex. Simpson, Royal Bank.

28. At Gayfield Place, George Cunningham of Halcraig, Esq.

28. At Edinr. Mr Chas. Hope Robertson, writer, son of the late Rev. Dr Thomas Robertson, minister of Dalmeny.

28. At Drummelzier Manse, the Rev. William Welsh, minister of that parish.

28. At Clober Hill, Miss Agnes Campbell, daughter of the deceased James Goodlatt Campbell, Esq. of Auchlyne.

28. At Edin. William Richardson, Esq: late of Keithock, in the county of Forfar.

29. At Leith, Mr David Anderson, tobaeconist.

29. At London, the Right Hon. Charles Cocks, Lord Somers, Baron of Evesham, in Worcester-shire, and a Baronet. He was created a Peer in 1784. His Lordship is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, the Hon. John Cocks, now Lord Somers.

30. At ditto, Thomas Skinner, Esq. Alderman of the Ward of Queen-Hithe, and formerly Lord Mayor.

30. At his house in St Andrew's Square, Edinburgh, aged 61, the Hon. David Smyth of Methven, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and formerly one of the Commissioners of Justiciary, which office he resigned in 1803; generally and justly lamented as a Gentleman who possessed the highest integrity as a Judge, an excellent understanding, an uncommon goodness of heart, and a very extensive general knowledge. His death was remarkably sudden. He was taken ill while walking on the street, and was carried home, where he expired in half an hour after without a groan. His funeral was accompanied to his burial place in the Canongate church-yard by all the Judges, and a number of private gentlemen, who occupied no less than forty carriages.

31. At Bowling Bay, much regretted, Mr Walter Colquhoun, Collector of Canal Duties there.

Lately

Lately at Bridge-end, near Edinburgh, Mrs Catherine Cauvin, relict of the late Robert Robinson, Esq. aged 69.

Lately, Captain Affleck, of the Royal Navy

At Itching Ferry, Southampton, aged 131, John Tucker, fisherman. He followed his usual occupation until within a few weeks of his death.

At Basingstoke, of the dropsy, Mary Holmes, who had been tapped sixty times from July 1799, to January 11. 1806, and had drawn off 4153 pints of water.

Feb. 1. At Williamwood, James Maxwell, Esq. of Williamwood.

4. At London, aged 77, Peter Perchard Esq. alderman of Candlewick-ward, and late Lord Mayor of that city.

4. At Glasgow, Mrs Ann Struthers, wife of John Wilson, Esq. of Kelvinbank, formerly one of the town clerks of that city.

5. At Dundee Barracks, Mrs Ann Campbell, wife of Captain Campbell, Adjutant of the 28th (or Stirlingshire) Militia.

5. At Spittalfield House, near Edinburgh, of an apoplectic fit, the Rev. John Webster, minister of St Peter's Scots Episcopal chapel, son of the late Mr Geo. Webster, merchant, Dundee, and nephew of the late Dr Charles Webster, Edinburgh.

8. At Lochfield, Mr John Pagan, youngest son of the late David Pagan, Esq. of Lochfield.

8. At Edinburgh, Mr Arch. Douglas, late deacon of the incorporation of shoemakers of that city.

10. At ditto, Mr James Laing, senior, one of the Depute Clerks of the city, much and generally regretted.

10. At ditto, Miss G. Agnew, daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw, Bart.

Price of Stocks.

1806.	Bank Stock.	Omnium.	3 per cent Consols.
Feb. 4.	197 6½	—— pr.	61 5/8
13.	197¼	—— ——	61 5/8
18.	200	—— ——	61 1/8
21.	205 6	9¾ ——	61

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

1806.	Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Pease.
	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
Feb. 7.	60 73	28 33	24 29	37 44
12.	60 75	28 34	25 31	37 43
17.	60 74	28 34	24 32	36 42
21.	60 74	28 33	22 30	42 48

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1806	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Peafe
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Jan. 31.	33 0	23 0	19 6	16 0
Feb. 7.	33 0	22 0	19 0	17 0
14.	34 0	22 0	19 0	18 0
21.	34 0	21 0	18 0	18 0

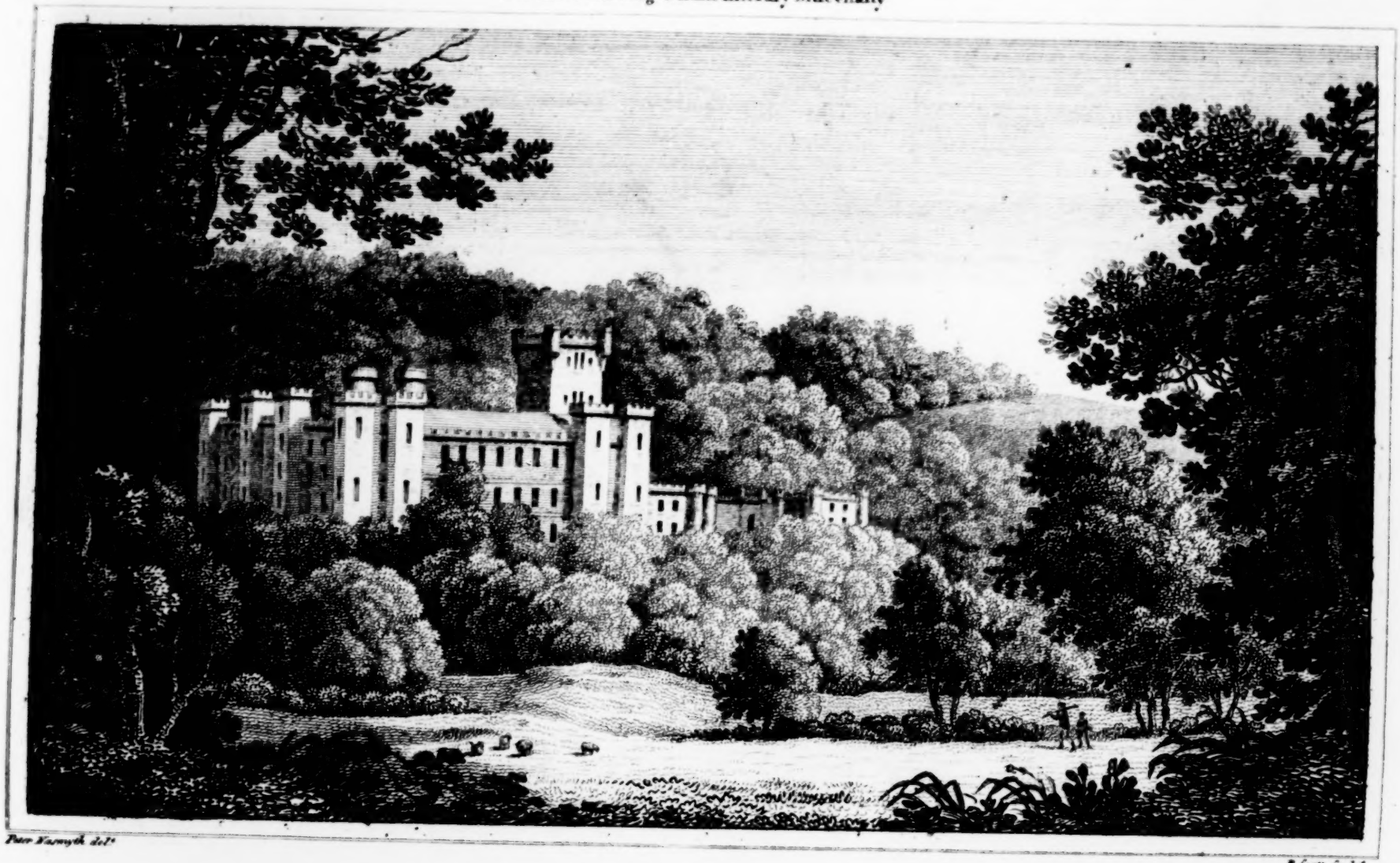
Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per Peck.

1806.	Oatmeal. Bolls.	Oatmeal. Price.		Pease & Barley Meal. Bolls.	Pease & Barley Meal. Price.	
		d.	d.		d.	s.
Feb. 4.	300	15	14½	50	13	1
11.	320	15	14½	36	13	1
18.	300	15	14½	60	13	1
25.	280	15	14½	50	13	1

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We must still adhere to our intention relative to *Crito*, for reasons too long to enter upon here; but should the ingenious author favour us with his address, we might perhaps be able to satisfy him as to the propriety of our conduct.

Mr *H.* is extremely solicitous to learn the name of the writer of the letter which encloses the poem on *Snuff*. In consequence of the large space which has been necessarily occupied by the detail of political events, this, with other pieces, has been unexpectedly delayed: the ingenious author may rest assured, however, that we shall not long deny ourselves the pleasure of inserting his humorous performance.



Peter Nasmyth del.

R. Scott Sculp.

LOUDON CASTLE AYRSHIRE